

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JULY, 1758.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. An Enquiry into the Claim set up by the Dutch, to carry on the French Trade for them, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>II. Duke of Marlborough's Manifesto, &c.</p> <p>III. Of the French and Russian Cruelties.</p> <p>IV. Account of Prince Ferdinand.</p> <p>V. Receipt to Cure the Asthma.</p> <p>VI. The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.</p> <p>VII. Commodiousness of Milford-Haven.</p> <p>VIII. Relation of the Battle of Crevelt.</p> <p>IX. Opposite Party Characters.</p> <p>X. Machiavel's Discourse on the Question, Whether a Prince who is under any Apprehension of being invaded, should invade, or wait to be invaded?</p> <p>XI. Estimate of the Navy Debt, &c.</p> <p>XII. Particularities of a Swarm of Bees.</p> <p>XIII. Antiquities of Herculaneum.</p> <p>XIV. Effects of effervescent Mixtures.</p> <p>XV. Trees discovered under Ground.</p> <p>XVI. Journal of the late Expedition</p> <p>XVII. Memorial of the Dutch Merchants.</p> <p>XVIII. Answers to the Law Question.</p> <p>XIX. Strictures on Self-Importance.</p> <p>XX. Caution to Gardeners about Pruning.</p> | <p>XXI. Abstracts of the Seamen's, Militia, Bakers, and other Acts.</p> <p>XXII. A Description of the River Sanaga, or Senegal, and of the French Settlements and Trade thereupon.</p> <p>XXIII. Of the true and false Valerian Root.</p> <p>XXIV. Transit of Venus over the Sun.</p> <p>XXV. POETRY. Sallinda; Epistle to Voltaire; the Necklace; Odes of Anacreon translated and imitated; Epistle to two Ladies; Purbeck; Hor. Ode VIII. imitated; a Penny for your Thoughts; Epigrams, a new Song set to Mulick, and a Minuet, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Militia Meetings; Lists of Forces, Fleets, &c. African Committee; Sheriffs elected, &c. Fleets arrive and sail; Commencements at the Universities; Fires, Sessions, Execution, Assizes, Accidents, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXVII. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXVIII. Course of Exchange.</p> <p>XXIX. Catalogue of Books.</p> <p>XXX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXXI. Stocks; Wind, Weather.</p> <p>XXXII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXXIII. Austrians defeated.</p> |
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With a large, general MAP of the River Senegal, from the Falls of Govina to the Ocean: A MAP of the Island of St. Lewis, and a Plan of Fort St. Joseph in Galam: Also a Portrait of Prince FERDINAND of Brunswick, elegantly engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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It may not be improper to remind our readers, that in our former Magazines were given, amongst others, the following Maps, &c. very necessary to be consulted at present. In April, 1747, a correct Map of the Low Countries. In November, 1748, a Map of his Majesty's German Dominions. In October, 1756, a Map of Bohemia. In November, 1756, the Southern Part of Upper Saxony. In May, 1757, Southern Part of the Circle of Lower Saxony. In July, 1757, Northern Part of ditto. In June, 1757, a Map of Westphalia. In May, 1756, Plan of the Harbour of Brest. A Map of North-America, in three Parts, in July, August, and September, 1755, including all the French Settlements, and the four great Lakes. In June, 1754, Western Parts of Virginia. In September, 1756, Eastern Parts of New York, &c. In April, 1749, Nova Scotia. In July, 1747, Cape-Breton. In August, 1757, a Plan of the Bay and Roads of Toulon. In September, a Map of the Northern Part of Upper Saxony, and a Plan of the Bay and Roads of Cadix. In October, a Plan of Rochefort and Rochelle, and Chart of the Isle of Rhee, Oleron, and Aix. In November, a Map of Silesia. In December, a Map of the Kingdom of Prussia. In February, 1758, a whole Sheet Chart of the World. In May, a Map of the Circle of Franconia; and, in June, a Map of Moravia, and of the North Eastern Part of the province of Brittany.

Though we have added Eight Pages this Month to our usual Quantity, as well as last Month, many Pieces in Prose and Verse, received from our kind Contributors, have been postponed.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JULY, 1758.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



Y the late memorial of the Dutch merchants, a friend of mine was provoked to put his thoughts upon that subject in writing; and if you have room in your Magazine,

for this or next month, I believe they will be acceptable to your readers upon the present occasion. I am, S I R,

Your friend and servant,

Cornhill, July 18, 1758.

C. D.

An Enquiry into the Claim now set up by the Dutch, of their having a Right, by Virtue of their Neutrality, to carry on the French Trade for them, without being exposed to the Danger of having their Ships searched by our Ships of War, or the French Goods, found on board, confiscated by our Courts of Admiralty.

*Iustum & tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava Jubentium,*

Mente quatit solida:

Horatii Carm. lib. iii. ode iii.

WHEN I embrace the opinion of Horace, in any thing relating to the nature of mankind, I believe no one who is acquainted with his character, will say, that I have chosen a weak, or an ignorant guide. From the above lines his opinion appears to have been, that the people of any country or society, may sometimes judge amiss, and ardently desire that which is unjust, or which might lead to the ruin of their country; which opinion I most readily subscribe to, especially when the people inconsiderately allow themselves to be influenced by avaricious and selfish men. Of this we have a flagrant example in the present behaviour of the Dutch, and the memorial, or petition of their merchants, lately presented to their high mightinesses the states-general, against what they call the violences and unjust depredations committed by English men of war and privateers, on the vessels and effects of the subjects of the states; in which memorial they offer to arm, at their own charge, for the support and protection of their commerce and navigation.

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This memorial is warmly patronized by the populace in Holland, but it is to be hoped it will meet with a different reception from their high mightinesses the states-general; and that they, upon this occasion, will act as they have generally done, the part of the just and resolute patriot, celebrated by Horace in the abovementioned ode, who was certainly a most judicious philosopher, as well as an elegant poet. For that we have a much better right to complain of the present conduct of the Dutch merchants, than they have to complain of the authorized conduct of our men of war or privateers, I shall, in the few following pages, endeavour to evince; and for this purpose I must first state the nature and circumstances of the present war between France and us, and then the nature and circumstances of the French trade, as it stood when this war began. As to the former, the cause of the present war is known to have arisen from the disputes between the French and us, about our respective rights and possessions in America. These disputes we endeavoured, as much as we could, to accommodate in an amicable manner; but after a most tedious negotiation, we found that it was impossible to prevail with the French court to settle them in an equitable manner, or in any manner that was consistent with the safety of our undisputed dominions in that part of the world: On the contrary, they took advantage of our love of peace, to make encroachments upon us,

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and to incite and privately assist the natives of that wild country, to plunder and murder our people; and at last we discovered, that they were preparing to support these encroachments, and these inroads, by open force of arms.

By meer necessity, therefore, and for the immediate protection of our people in America, we were forced into the war; and, as it was not possible for us to attack the French upon the continent of Europe, we presently saw, that the only way we had for compelling them to submit to reasonable terms of peace, was to distress their trade at sea, and to attack them in America; for which last purpose it was necessary to prevent, as much as possible, their sending any new supplies of warlike stores or provisions to their plantations, or colonies, in that part of the world. Both these we at last did so effectually, that the French saw themselves under a necessity of submitting to reasonable terms of peace, unless they could carry on their trade, and supply their plantations and settlements in America, by the ships of neutral powers. In this distress they applied to the Dutch merchants, who, for the sake of the great profit they were to reap, and without considering the injury they were to do this nation, not only engaged, but concerted with the French, all the cunning methods they could contrive, for preventing our putting a stop to their carrying on the trade, and supplying the forts and settlements, of our enemies. This we not only had a right, but were under a necessity to prevent; because, unless we do so, we can never compel the French to submit to reasonable terms of peace, or so easily reduce any of their settlements in America, as we may otherwise do. Proper orders were therefore given to our men of war and privateers, and the execution of these orders is what the Dutch merchants now call violence and depredation; as if they had a right, by virtue of their neutrality, to carry on the French trade for them, and to supply their settlements in America, with every thing that is not contraband, in the most limited sense of the word.

Now, to determine whether or no they have such a right, it is necessary to examine, how the French trade was carried on in time of peace, and at the beginning of this war. As to this point, every one knows, that early in the reign of Lewis XIV. the French, in order to encourage and increase their own navigation, imposed a tax of 50 *sous* per ton upon all foreign ships that should load or unload any goods, or take in, or set on shore, any

passenger, in any port, creek, harbour, or road of France, which was the cause of our tax of 5 *sous* per ton imposed on all French ships, by the act of the 12th of king Charles II. cap. 18; which tax is still subsisting, and is by the said act to continue as long as the said tax of 50 *sous* per ton is levied upon our ships in France.

By the treaty of Ryswick, indeed, our king William did the Dutch the favour to get their ships freed from this tax, except such as should take in things of the growth and manufacture of France, and carry them from one port of France to another of the said kingdom, in order to unlade them there; in which case only, the subjects of the states-general were to be obliged to pay the said duty, as other strangers did. But the exemption thus obtained for the Dutch, by the treaty of Ryswick, could last no longer than until the beginning of the next war in 1702. At least if it continued after that time, it was with the same view that it may now, perhaps, be continued or revived, to wit, that the Dutch might carry on the French trade for them; and as their complaisance to our general in that war, made us, during the first eight years of it, shew them a little too much indulgence, it is probable that we gave orders to our men of war and privateers, not to search any Dutch ships for French property, even though they should find them going directly into, or just come out from a French port; for, notwithstanding our repeated solicitations, we could never, during that war, prevail with the states-general to prohibit their commerce with France; by which they enabled that kingdom to continue the war, longer than it could otherwise have done; but it was not the interest of the states-general to put a speedy end to that war, considering the advantage their subjects reaped by providing for both armies in Flanders, and by stock-jobbing here in England.

Notwithstanding this selfish behaviour of the Dutch during that war, it was carried on with such success, chiefly at the expence of this nation, and by the conduct of our general, that at the peace of Utrecht the French found themselves obliged to regrant this exemption to the Dutch; and as the French trade and commerce increased after that peace, much faster than their navigation, they found it convenient, if not necessary, to continue this exemption until the year 1742, when they entirely deprived the Dutch of it, and have ever since, until lately, obliged

the Dutch ships, as well as all other foreign ships, to pay this tax of 50 *sous* per ton, upon their loading or unloading any goods, or taking in, or setting on shore, any passenger, in any of the ports, &c. of France; for as their own shipping and seamen had by that time greatly increased, A they found that they could carry on their whole commerce in their own bottoms; and accordingly, very little, if any French property was ever shipped on board any Dutch vessel, from that time to the beginning of the present war; because, if any Dutch vessel was sent with a cargo to B any port of Old France, as often happened, the Dutch merchants understood trade too well, not to purchase there, upon their own account, a fresh cargo for their own country, or for some other part of the world.

I have said, to any port of Old France; C for, with respect to the French ports in America, or the West-Indies, no Dutch vessel was ever allowed to enter them, for the sake of trade, nor could any of them ever, I believe, procure a licence for so doing. Our North American smuggling vessels were sometimes indulged a trade to D the French sugar islands, because they brought them provisions and lumber which they were in want of, and could not have by any other method; and because they carried off their molasses and rum, which they could not otherwise dispose of. But no other foreign vessel was ever allowed E access to any of the French ports in America, or even to approach very near their coasts, unless drove there by distress, and in that case great care was taken that they should not carry on any trade.

Thus the French trade stood before the present war broke out between them and F us. It was so entirely carried on in their own bottoms, that the French merchants very seldom shipped any of their own property on board of a foreign ship, nor were any of the French manufactures or produce exported, but in their own ships, or in foreign ships that had come there G with a cargo, and were to proceed home again, or to sail to some foreign port for a fresh cargo. But when the French found that they could not openly face us at sea; that their sending out squadrons, or ships of war, as convoys to their trade, was only exposing them, as well as their trade, H to be destroyed or taken by our squadrons or ships of war; and that very few of their merchant ships could escape our cruizers and privateers; they then resolved, as I have said, to endeavour to carry on their trade, both in Europe and America, in the

ships of neutral powers, especially those of the Dutch. For this purpose we may suppose, that they have exempted all foreign ships, thus employed, from the payment of the 50 *sous* per ton; and we know, that to all such foreign ships, they have opened all their ports in America. This is the evasive practice they have resolved on; and now the question is, Whether we have not a right to prevent this, by ordering all French goods found on board neutral ships to be seized and confiscated, without detaining the ship longer than is necessary for taking out the goods, and after paying her the freight she was intitled to receive?

Before entering upon the merits of this question, I must observe, that unless we can prevent this evasive practice, it will be impossible, or at least very difficult, tedious, and expensive for us, to compel the French to do us justice. And further, that if this practice be continued, it will, before the end of this war, prove the ruin of our trade and manufactures, and particularly of our sugar colonies; and it will greatly improve the French sugar colonies, and increase both their trade and their manufactures; for as we and they are rivals in several sorts of manufactures, and in every sort of produce of our sugar colonies, this practice will give them a great advantage over us at all foreign markets; because their produce and manufactures will be carried thither at the freight and insurance usual in time of peace, whereas ours will be loaded with the freight and insurance usual in time of war, both of which will be enhanced, by the French being at liberty to employ all the sailors they have on board their cruizers and privateers.

The preventing of this evasive practice is, therefore, absolutely necessary, not only for the sake of bringing the war to a speedy and happy issue, but for the sake of preventing the ruin of our trade, manufactures, and sugar colonies; and Grotius allows, that in this case, the end justifies the means necessary for obtaining it: *Quæ ad finem juris consequendi sunt necessaria, necessitate sumpta non secundum physicam subtilitatem sed moraliter, ad ea jus habere intelligimur* *.

But, abstracting from this necessity, I shall now consider, 1. What right we have by the laws of nature and nations. 2. What right we have by the treaties subsisting between the Dutch and us. And, 3. What right we have upon a supposition that all the French ports, especially those in America and the West-Indies,

Indies, are blocked up by our men of war and privateers.

As to the first of these heads, If I am engaged in a just war, I have a right to prosecute the war against my enemy in that manner which, in my own judgment, will be most effectual for procuring me satisfaction or redress. This right I have from the law of nature; and it can have no restriction or limitation, but from the laws of humanity.

Another law of nature is, That being engaged in a just war, I have a right to prevent any neutral power from doing what may enable my enemy to pursue the war with more vigour, or to continue it longer against me, than he otherwise could. It is upon this law of nature, that the right of preventing any contraband goods being carried to my enemy by neutral powers is founded, which right is acknowledged by all nations, and can be derived from no other law of nature. By the same law, if carried to its utmost extent, I have a right to prevent any neutral power's carrying on any trade with my enemy; because, by carrying him even those goods that are useful, in time of peace as well as war, he is enabled to push the war with more vigour, and to continue it longer, than he otherwise could; and whoever purchases of him what goods he has to dispose of, must carry him such useful goods, or contraband goods, or must furnish him with money, which is allowed to be the very sinews of war, and is certainly so in all cases, unless I can penetrate into the territories of my enemy, and support my army by the plunder of his people, which the present king of Prussia bravely and wisely took care to do, at the beginning of this present war in Germany.

But, as commerce is of great use and benefit to mankind in general, therefore, in favour of commerce, a restraint upon this law of nature has been introduced by the law of nations; by which it has been pretty generally established, that I ought to allow neutral nations to carry on their trade with my enemy, as they usually did in the time of peace. However, this allowance, established by the law of nations, has again been, by the same law, subjected to several restraints; and as to these, the practice of nations has been various, and often different at one time from what it was at another, even in the same nation; because they have been, by all nations, extended or limited, according to the circumstances they were in at the time, and the nature of the war they were engaged

in; and, therefore, it has been usual for nations engaged in war, to send notifications to all neutral nations, as to what trade they will allow them to carry on with their enemies*; which notifications, it is to be hoped, we took due care to send at the beginning of this war.

Of the restraints upon this law of nations in favour of commerce, there are two which have been always, and by all nations allowed. 1. That no neutral nation is, under the pretence of trade, to carry contraband goods to my enemy. And, 2. That no neutral nation is to carry on any trade or commerce with a place besieged or blocked up by me. And there is a third which has been sometimes, or in some cases, contested; to wit, That no neutral nation is to protect or cover the trade of my enemy, by transporting his goods or merchandize in their ships; and consequently that I have a right to visit their ships at sea, and to seize and confiscate all such goods as I shall find on board of them, upon paying the freight which they were intitled to receive.

This, I say, has been sometimes contested, but it has been generally allowed, and has been practised by all nations, as often as they had a power to do what the laws both of nature and nations gave them a right to do. In the large collection of marine laws, long since published in Italy, it is shewn to be a law of war, practised by almost all nations, that if a belligerent nation meets a neutral ship at sea, loaded in whole or in part, with the goods or merchandize of their enemy, they may compel that ship to carry the goods into one of their ports, upon paying the freight due to the ship for such goods, as the reader may see in the annotations upon Grotius†.

It is therefore evident, that by the law of nature and nations we have a right to seize and confiscate all the goods found on board Dutch or other neutral ships, which by confession or proof, appear to be the property of any of the subjects of France. But I will go further; I will say, that the necessity we are under, in the present war, gives us a right to seize all the goods found on board neutral ships, which appear to be the manufactures or produce of any of the dominions of France, if the ship appears to be bound to any place except to some port of their own country, because, in time of peace, and for some years before this war began, it was usual for any nation to carry in their ships the manufactures and produce of France to any place but to their own country.

* Grotius, book iii. ch. i. sect. v. num. 4 and 5. † Ibid. book ii. ch. i. sect. v. num. 1.

and because, that in case we should allow the merchants of neutral nations to transport in their own ships, and in their own names, the manufactures and produce of France, especially the produce of the French sugar islands and American plantations, it would be impossible for us to put a stop to the trade and commerce of France; consequently it would be difficult, if not impossible, for us to obtain that satisfaction and redress, which we are justly intitled to; and in the mean time our own trade, manufactures, and sugar islands, would be undone.

I shall grant, that it would be a great advantage to the merchants of neutral nations, especially the Dutch, to carry on such a trade; but we have a right to prevent their making an advantage by doing as an injury, *Jure naturæ æquum est, neminem cum alterius detrimento & injuria fieri locupletiorum* *. And Grotius extends this case of necessity yet further than I have done; for he extends it even to the intercepting the proper goods of a neutral power, which they are carrying to my enemy; nay, even to the confiscating of such goods, if the carrier knew, or might have known, that the carrying of such goods to my enemy might be a hindrance to my recovering my right; for, in treating of the right I have to seize, even the goods useful in peace as well as war, which a neutral power is carrying to my enemy, he says, *Nam si tueri me non possim nisi quæ mittuntur intercipiam, necesse est jus dabit, sed sub onere restitutionis, si causa alia accedat. Quod si juris mei violationem rerum sub-vectio impedierit, quæ scire potuerit qui advexit, ut si opprobrium obsessum tenebam, si portus clausos, & deditio aut pax expectabatur, tenebitur mihi de damno culpa dato, ut qui debitor carcere exemit, aut fugam ejus in fraudem instruxit: Et ad damni dati res quoque ejus capi, & dominium debiti consequendi causa quæri possit*.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Publication of the Manifesto which his Grace the Duke of Marlborough published in Brittany, on the 7th of June, the second day after the landing of the troops at Ancalle.

WE the high and mighty prince, Charles duke of Marlborough, Viscount of Blandford, earl of Sunderland, baron Churchill, knight of the most honourable order of the garter, privy-counsellor to his Britannick majesty, grand

master of the ordnance, and commander in chief of his forces, &c.

Make known to all the inhabitants of Brittany, that the descent on their coast with the powerful army under our command, and our formidable armament by sea, is not made with an intention to make war on the inhabitants of the country, excepting those who shall be found in arms, or shall otherwise oppose the just war which we wage against his majesty the most christian king.

Be it known, therefore, to all who will remain in peaceable possession of their habitations and effects, that they may stay unmolested in their respective dwellings, and follow their usual occupations; and that, excepting the customs and taxes which they pay to the king, nothing will be required of them, either in money or merchandizes, but what is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army; and that for all the provisions they shall bring in they shall be paid ready money.

On the contrary, if, notwithstanding this declaration which we have been pleased to make, the inhabitants of the towns or villages carry away their furniture, effects, or provisions, and abandon their houses or dwellings, we shall treat such delinquents as enemies, and destroy by fire and sword, or such other methods as shall be in our power, their towns, villages, dwellings, or houses. Given at the head quarters at Paramé, June 7, 1758.

MARLBOROUGH.

By his grace's command, BRYANT.

His grace sent at the same time the following letter to the magistrates and Echevins of St. Malo.

Gentlemen,

We being in possession of all the country between Dinant, Rennes, and Doll, as far as St. Malo, and finding that all the inhabitants of the towns and villages in this extent of country have abandoned their habitations, probably, to avoid the payment of the usual contributions: And as we are informed that the inhabitants have, by your orders, been compelled to go to St. Malo, we give you notice that if they do not return peaceably to their houses, and send their magistrates to our head-quarters to settle the contributions, we shall think ourselves obliged to set fire to them without further delay.

MARLBOROUGH.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

BY the conduct of some sovereign princes, a man might be tempted to

think

think they looked upon all the moral duties only as political rules, framed for keeping their subjects in proper order and obedience; and that they believed their manifestos were sufficient to make things and actions right or wrong, just or unjust, according as it suited their pride, ambition, or interest: For, can any thing be more contradictory to common sense, than to believe, that such powers do really, as they pretend, take up arms to relieve oppressed princes, and procure them justice; when they themselves at the same time act, not only with the highest injustice, but break through all the laws of nature, and all the rules of humanity? Such powers, whatever they pretend, are but wolves in sheep's cloathing, and, like hypocrites, wear the dress of sanctity, only to devour the more surely. Thus, did not the French, under the pretence of maintaining the treaty of Westphalia, themselves basely break it; and, under the colour of procuring justice to others, were they not, by carrying, without any provocation, fire and sword into his majesty's electoral dominions, and cruelly, in cold blood, murdering the innocent inhabitants, guilty of the highest injustice themselves? And are not the Russians now copying their unjust and inhuman example, and under the cloak of assisting the empress-queen, and reinstating the elector of Saxony, exercising in Pomerania the most horrible cruelties, and murdering, without any regard to sex or age, the harmless unresisting people? Thus we see two powers, who have themselves neither of them any just cause of quarrel with Prussia or Hanover, and who only act as auxiliaries, and, as they pretend, for the sake of justice, and to relieve the oppressed, carry on the war with ten times more barbarity, than those who are principals in it. Now, is it not most absurd to suppose, that powers, who act in this inhuman manner, can have any regard to justice? Or can they, who murder without mercy thousands of innocent people, be supposed to enter into the war out of compassion to, or with a view of relieving any oppressed prince? Let such powers pretend what they will, their actions declare their designs, and prove their intentions much more than their manifestos.

The savage cruelties, with which the French and Russian armies have carried on the war, not only cast the highest reflection on their sovereigns, but are the strongest and most convincing proof of their own cowardice; for no brave soldiers could ever be guilty of such cruelties. And, therefore, whilst I am commiserating

the unhappiness of those poor innocent people, who are now under the claws of those cruel barbarians in Pomerania, I am comforted by considering, that such cowardly wretches will not dare to face, and will never be able to resist, the true bravery of his Prussian majesty's troops. As the French have already been (and, I hope, will soon further be) chastised for the many cruelties they committed in his majesty's electoral dominions, so I make no manner of doubt, but the Russians will soon receive that punishment they have so justly deserved, by their savage behaviour in Pomerania.

HIS serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, general in chief of the Hanoverians and their allies, is brother of Charles duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, and of the present queen consort of Prussia, and uncle to the hereditary prince of Brunswick, Charles-William Frederick, son of the abovesaid reigning duke, by Philippina-Charlotta, sister of his Prussian majesty, which hereditary prince has so greatly distinguished himself in Hanover, and upon the Rhine. His serene highness is in the 37th year of his age, of an advantageous stature, and formed by nature to undergo the labours and fatigues of a military life, to which he early dedicated himself; and, in the service of his illustrious brother-in-law, has risen to the rank of lieutenant-general; was present at many of that monarch's battles, and has justly the reputation of being one of the most skilful commanders in Europe, of which he gave evident proofs at the battle of Crevelt, and in the memorable expulsion of the French out of the dominions of Hanover. (See p. 138, 335.)

We imagine the annexed beautiful engraving of this Hero, now employed in defending the liberties of mankind, and avenging oppressed states, will be very agreeable to our readers.

For the ASTHMA.

TAKE three quarters of an ounce of sena.—Half an ounce of flower of sulphur.—Two drachms of ginger.—Half a drachm of saffron; powdered and mixed with four ounces of honey.

Take the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, as occasion requires.

Mr. J. N. may perceive that tho' we began this Month, as well as last, given an extraordinary half sheet, we were under a necessity to postpone the History of the West-Indies, and the List of Captures; which shall, however, be resumed in our next.

For the Lond. Mag.



His Highness's Prince
FERDINAND
Duke of Brunswick, Born Jan: 12. 1721.



The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c. continued from p. 278, and concluded.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

BUT I think it necessary to observe, that tho' they were approved of by a majority, yet many of them were strenuously opposed in the committee, as well as upon the report; and when they appeared in publick, they occasioned many disputes without doors, particularly the first and last, both of which were thought by many to be inconsistent with the nature of things, considering the known circumstances of the two nations at that time; and in support of this opinion, some very strong arguments were made use of, which, with regard to the first resolution, were in substance as follows.

When we consider how ready informers and spies of all kinds are to pick up reports, and to magnify every report they hear, in order to shew their diligence, and to make it be thought that they deserve the infamous wages they receive, we cannot in the least doubt, but that our ministers and consuls abroad, and perhaps some of our ministers here at home, had, from the spies they employed, most formidable accounts of the French designs against us, and of their preparations both by sea and land, to invade this island; because we cannot doubt of the French ministers having industriously spread a report of their intending to invade us, nor can we doubt of the French government's having been at a considerable expence in sham preparations, in order to lay a foundation for the report they industriously spread. All this it is highly probable they would do, in order to prevent, if possible, our sending out a sufficient force to attack them in America, or to defend our dominions and trade in the Mediterranean. But that they had really any design to invade Great-Britain or Ireland, no man could believe, who considered our vast superiority at sea, the great unanimity, among the people of both islands, evidently subsisting at that time, and the general resentment that prevailed among all ranks and parties of men amongst us, against the incroachments of the French upon our possessions and rights in America.

The French ministers very well know that, whilst we have a superiority at sea, and are united among ourselves, our

islands are like the lion's den: There are no *vestigia retrorsum spectantia*. They must land such a number of troops at once, and in one and the same place, as may make an entire conquest, otherwise every Frenchman that sets foot on our shore must, in a very short time, be killed or made a prisoner of war; and to bring over such an army as might have a chance to make an absolute conquest of this island, would require such a number of transport ships, and such a long time to make the necessary preparations, that we shall always have sufficient time to fit out a squadron for blocking them up in the port of their rendezvous, and to prepare for their reception at land, should their fleet, by some extraordinary accident, get out of port, and escape our squadron at sea. Therefore, we may rest fully assured, that no French ministry will ever seriously think of invading Britain or Ireland, whilst we preserve our superiority at sea, unless they are invited by such a powerful party among ourselves, as may be able, with a very little of their Assistance, to overturn our established government; in which opinion we may be confirmed by the behaviour of the French court in the year 1745; for tho' they certainly were at that time invited by a very powerful party in Scotland, and, I believe, by a pretty numerous party in England, to invade this island, and tho' they put themselves to some expence, in order to encourage that party to disturb our government, yet they could not be prevailed on to send so much as one regiment of native Frenchmen into this island, tho' it is certain, that at first, and before our government took the alarm, they might by stealth have landed several regiments in Scotland, at least, if not in England; but even then they thought the enterprize of too dangerous a nature to venture any of their own troops, and could any one imagine that they would think it less dangerous, when they had not, I am convinced, an invitation from any one man of consequence in the kingdom.

Therefore we must conclude, that tho' our ministers, from August 27, 1755, to April 20, 1756, received the repeated

and concurrent intelligence mentioned in the first and second of these resolutions, yet to a man who considered the circumstances of the two nations at that time, this intelligence could give no just reason to believe, that the French king intended to invade Great Britain or Ireland; but on the contrary, it gave a most just reason to believe the advices mentioned in the third of these resolutions, and that all the preparations in the ports of France opposite to the coasts of this kingdom, were intended only as a blind for concealing the design communicated by those advices; which was, perhaps, what some gentlemen meant by making use of a very uncommon and improper expression in the first resolution: His majesty's British dominions is a very common expression in our language, and at present an expression very necessary upon many occasions; but it is as improper to say his majesty's dominions of Great Britain or Ireland, as it would be to say, his majesty's dominions of Great Britain or Jamaica. However, we may easily guess why this improper term was made use of; for if the resolution had been more clearly expressed, it would not have been so easily agreed to by some, or it would not have answered the end intended by others.

Then, with regard to the last resolution, or rather the last part of that resolution, it was said, that if the inquiry had been made by an impartial select committee, and their report, with a proper appendix, published, the people without doors might have judged with more certainty; but being left in the dark as we now are, we can judge only from the nature of things, and the circumstances we were in at the time. Is it possible, say they, to suppose, that a nation which had near 260 ships of war, whereof 130 were of the line, and above 50,000 seamen and marines in pay, could not, after six months notice, fit out and spare above 12 ships of the line, and six frigates, to save such an important Island as Minorca? Is it possible to suppose, that a nation which had a standing army of above 50,000 men, and in no danger of being attacked at home, could not spare one regiment of regular troops for reinforcing a garrison that was known to be by much too small for the works they had to defend? Two such paradoxes really stand in need of the most strong and evident proofs; and therefore it was incumbent upon those that were accused, to have had the proofs stated in the clearest, the most authentick, and the most publick

manner, if they intended to have their characters vindicated without doors as well as within. And beside this general argument, some pretended to bring a positive proof from the state of our navy, and the several services in which it was employed, during the winter 1755 and 1756, that we might have sent a much stronger squadron to the Mediterranean, and much earlier than we did, without exposing any of his majesty's dominions, or the interest of any of his subjects, to the least danger. But as this question depends upon the exactness and authenticity of the accounts that were laid before parliament, and as those accounts have not by authority been communicated to the publick, I shall add no more upon the subject, but proceed to another enquiry that was likewise set on foot during the same session, as follows.

February 7, it was, upon motion, resolved by the house of commons, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there should be laid before that house, copies of all contracts then subsisting for victualling his majesty's forces in America, and also of such accounts as had been received, of victualling of the forces under the command of major general Shirley, in 1755 and 1756. And also copies of all minutes of the treasury, and all papers laid before that board, relating to the furnishing the forces under lord Loudon, in America, with provisions. And, on the 10th, the same house resolved to address for copies or extracts of all letters from the several commanders of his majesty's forces in North America, or the governor of New-York, so far as they related to the supplying such forces with provisions; together with all papers transmitted by them relative thereto.

In compliance with these addresses several contracts and other papers, relating to furnishing the forces in America with provisions, were, on the 14th, presented to the house by Mr. Samuel Martin, which were ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members. The 23d, several more papers were presented by Mr. Secretary Pitt; and, March 4, they were ordered to be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house, appointed for the Thursday following. On the 7th, several other papers relating to this affair, were presented to the house by the same gentleman, after which a great many letters and other papers were particularly addressed for, and several

* See *Lond. Mag.* 1756, p. 289.

† See ditto, p. 339.

‡ See ditto, p. 339.

several gentlemen were ordered to attend the committee. These letters, &c. were accordingly, on the 9th, presented to the house by Mr. Wood from the Secretary's office; and the same day several accounts and other papers relating to this affair, were presented to the house by Mr. Samuel Martin. And, on Thursday the 10th, the house, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee, as it did again on the 14th, when Mr. Charlton reported from the committee, that they had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; and it being ordered to be then received, it was reported and agreed to, and was as follows.

That the contract entered into on March 26, 1756, by the commissioners of the treasury, with William Baker, Christopher Kilby, and Richard Baker, of London, merchants, for furnishing provisions to the forces, under the command of the earl of Loudon, was prudent and necessary, and properly adapted to the securing a constant and effectual supply for those forces in America.

As this resolution relates only to one contract, tho' several others were under consideration of the house, this seems to be the only contract that occasioned the inquiry; and it was said, that the reason of its being inquired into, was because of an ambiguity in the form in which the contract had been drawn up; for it did not from thence appear, whether the contractors were only obliged to lodge the provisions at New York or Albany, to which places they might be conveyed by water carriage, and to leave them there to be carried after the army at the publick expence; or whether they were obliged, at their own expence, to attend the army with the provisions, wherever it should be found necessary for it to march.

This question made a very material difference in the nature of the contract, for in the first sense, the contractors would have had an extravagant profit as they ran no risk, and the provisions could find them in nothing but the prime cost, and the freight to New York or Albany. In this sense, therefore, it would have been an unfair contract, and a fraud upon the publick; and the contractors, as well as some of the officers of the treasury, would probably have undergone, at least, the censure of the house. But, in the other sense, as our army in America would probably make long marches by land, as land carriage over the wilds of that coun-

try would be very expensive, and as the contractors would be exposed to great risk, as well as expence in attending the army with provisions, the contract could not but be deemed fair and equal. The result of this inquiry therefore depended upon the determination of this question, and this determination was made by a declaration from the contractors, or at least from one of them in the name of the rest, That they always understood themselves to be bound by their contract, to attend the army with provisions, wherever it should march by land. This put an end to the enquiry, and was the foundation of the above mentioned resolution; but however prudent the contract may be deemed to be, it must be confessed, that it was not prudently drawn up, because it gives suspicious people room to suggest, that had it not been for this parliamentary inquiry, the contractors would never have been desired to carry their provisions further than New York or Albany, and the publick would have been loaded with the expence of carrying them from thence by land, after the army. And the contractors have not certainly done themselves much harm by the declaration they made; for no land expedition has been undertaken by our troops in America, since they made that declaration.

I now come to a third inquiry carried on in this session, but properly begun in the preceding session, during which several papers had been addressed for, by the house of commons, and laid before that house, relating to disputes that had lately happened in Jamaica, between his excellency Charles Knowles, Esq; their then governor, and some of the principal gentlemen of the island; which disputes were first occasioned by his removing the seat of government from Spanish town to Kingston, in April, 1754, and getting an act passed in that island for removing the several laws, records, books, papers and writings, belonging to several offices in that island, from Spanish town to Kingston, and for obliging the several officers to hold their offices in Kingston, and for holding the supreme court of judicature there. Tho' this was convenient for the merchants and trade of the island, yet it raised such a spirit among some of the chief planters against the governor, that, in 1755, no less than 19 members of the assembly, which consists but of 41, signed and sent home a petition to his majesty against their governor, and, in the session 1755 and 1756, some of their friends brought the affair before parliament, by

moving for several papers relating to the affairs of Jamaica. The papers moved for were accordingly laid before the house; but no further proceedings were had in the affair during that session, therefore in the next session it was revived and proceeded on as follows.

Feb. 1, 1757, it was, upon motion, ordered, That the several papers which were presented to the house, upon the 18th and 24th days of February, and the 17th day of March last, in the last session of parliament, relating to the then governor, council, and assembly of Jamaica, should be referred to a committee of the whole house; and it was resolved, that the house would, on that day three weeks, resolve itself into the said committee; And as the governor had, in the mean time, returned home, it was, on the 7th ordered, that vice-admiral Knowles should, on the said day, attend the said committee.

This order, however, for the house's resolving itself into a committee, as well as that for Mr. Knowles's attendance, was adjourned from time to time, until April 4, when, upon reading the order of the day, a great number of papers relating to the affairs of Jamaica, which had, in the mean time, been called for and presented, were referred to the said committee, and the house having resolved itself into the same, some progress was made, and the committee adjourned to the next morning, when it was further adjourned to the day following, and, on that day, several more papers that had been called for were presented, and referred to the said committee, after which, upon reading the order of the day, a motion was made for adjourning the committee to the 18th; but the question passing in the negative, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and after making a further progress, adjourned the committee to the 25th. But a great many more papers having in the mean time been called for, the committee was on that day put off to the 29th, then to May the 4th, and then to the 10th, by which time all the papers lately called for had been presented, therefore, on that day, the house again resolved itself into the said committee, made a further progress, and adjourned the committee to the 12th.

On that day there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the merchants of Lancaster, concerned in the trade to Jamaica, alledging, that the removal of the publick courts, offices, and records of the Island of Jamaica, to Kingston, and the fixing the seat of govern-

ment there, had been productive of many important advantages, by rendering the strength of the island more formidable, the property of the traders and inhabitants more secure, and the carrying on of all commercial business more expeditious, and less expensive than formerly; and therefore praying, that the purposes of the act passed in Jamaica for that end, might be carried into effectual execution for the future, in such manner as the house should think proper.

And the same day there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants of London, and another of several merchants of Liverpool, trading to the Island of Jamaica, both to the same effect with the former; all of which were referred to the said committee; and then the house resolved itself into the same, and after some time, Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Thomas Gore reported, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received on the 17th; but was afterwards put off to the 23d, when the resolutions of the committee were, with some amendments, agreed to by the house, and then were as follow.

1. That the resolution of the assembly of the Island of Jamaica, contained in the minutes of the said assembly of the 29th day of October, 1753, in the words following, viz. "Resolved, That it is the inherent and undoubted right of the representatives of the people, to raise and apply monies for the service and exigencies of government, and to appoint such person or persons for the receiving and issuing thereof, as they shall think proper; which rights this house hath exerted, and will always exert, in such manner as they shall judge most conducive to the service of his majesty, and the interest of his people," so far as the same imports a claim of right in the said assembly, to raise and apply publick money, without the consent of the governor and council, is illegal, repugnant to the terms of his majesty's commission to his governor of the said island, and derogatory of the rights of the crown and people of Great-Britain.

2. That the claim in the said resolution, of a right in the assembly to appoint such person or persons for the receiving and issuing of publick money as the said assembly shall think proper, is illegal, repugnant to the terms of his majesty's commission to his governor of the said island.

island, and derogatory of the rights of the crown of Great-Britain.

3. That the six last resolutions of the assembly of Jamaica, of the 29th day of October, 1753, proceed upon a manifest misapprehension of his majesty's instruction to his governor, requiring him not to give his assent to any bill of an unusual or extraordinary nature and importance, wherein his majesty's prerogative, or property of his subjects, may be prejudiced, or the trade or shipping of this kingdom any ways affected, unless there be a clause inserted, suspending the execution of such bill, until his majesty's pleasure shall be known, and that such instruction is just and necessary, and no alteration of the constitution of that island, nor any way derogatory to the rights of his subjects there.

Thus I have given a particular account of the proceedings in this affair; and as the conduct of the governor underwent, upon this occasion, a very exact and strict scrutiny, the event shews, that notwithstanding the heavy complaints sent home against him, nothing could be found that deserved any parliamentary censure; but as to the question, whether the removal of the seat of government, publick records, and supreme courts of justice, from Spanish town to Kingston, be for the advantage of the island in general, the parliament very rightly avoided determining any thing relating to it, as the people of Jamaica themselves, if they judge impartially, and without regard to any particular or personal interest, are certainly the most competent judges of this question.

And now, as to the last affair of this session, which I think necessary to take any particular notice of, and which was that relating to Milford-Haven, it was introduced and proceeded on as follows. On May 18, 1757, a petition of several merchants of London, in behalf of themselves and all others concerned in the trade and commerce of this kingdom, being offered to be presented to the house, the lord Bateman, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house; whereupon it was brought up and read, and set forth, that the port of Milford, in the county of Pembroke, was a safe and commodious harbour, capable of receiving at all times the whole royal navy and trade of Great-Britain, and was most conveniently situated for the resort and security of merchant ships, when they can-

not easily enter the English channel, and for the sending out and relieving of cruizers from time to time, upon proper stations in the ocean, and for the immediate repairing and refitting such cruizers in case of damage; that ships might proceed from the said harbour into the ocean, and return from thence, with almost any wind, by taking a proper advantage of the strong currents, and in a great deal less time than is usually employed in sailing with the most favourable wind from Portsmouth to the Land's End; that the said harbour might, in a very short time, at a moderate expence, be rendered defensible and secure against any attack; that a dock-yard might be established there, and any number of ships, and of any rate, rebuilt, careened, repaired, and fitted for sea, with the greatest convenience and expedition; and that plenty of proper materials for the construction of ships, abound in the adjacent countries; and therefore praying the house to take this matter into consideration, and to make such provision relative thereto, as its nature and importance might appear to require.

This petition, as soon as read, was ordered to be referred to a committee; and that they should examine, and state to the house, the matter of fact contained in the same; and a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

At the same time there were some printed reasons for the fortifying and making the proper use of this natural harbour, delivered to the members, which enlarged more fully upon its commodious situation, and concluded with a copy of a letter from capt. Philip Skelton, which was as follows.

S I R, Chepstow, 21 April, 1757.
IN answer to your letter of the 14th instant relative to the advantages of Milford Haven for cruizing ships, &c. I give you my opinion as well as I can; and I believe nobody knows it better than I do, having been acquainted with every creek and corner for these ten years past. And do not know any place in Great-Britain or Ireland where nature has bestowed more conveniencies for the building of ships of war, and for the erecting of forts, docks, quays, and magazines. For it has much greater depth of water than any port in this kingdom. Is very extensive and very safe for all sorts of shipping, from a first rate to a sloop: And they may proceed to sea, and return even

even at low water. But at present it appears to be quite neglected, or rather unknown to the world; and so open and defenceless, that the people who live near the water side are afraid of their habitations. Consequently nobody would venture to build any ships there, unless the said harbour's mouth was fortified; which may be done there cheaper than in any other place I know of, in respect to lime, stone, wood, iron, and labour. There are several places there, where forts might be erected at a very small expence, which would render it secure from any attack of an enemy, viz. A little island called the Stack Rock, which is situated near the middle of the entrance. On each side up to it is excessive bad landing, except at high water. This said Stack Rock may be made impregnable against cannon or bombs, by hollowing the rock as at Mahon and other places.

I have been many times on this island. The main body thereof is at the north-west end; which is a rock thirty feet at least above high water. If raised or built upon, may increase the length of the whole from north west to south east to a full cable's length, and a considerable breadth sufficient for a large fortification. This, with a small battery upon another place called Rat Island, will render it impossible for an enemy's ship of war to enter. In regard to his majesty's fleets, cruisers, trading ships, and even packet boats to the West Indies, and North America, it is undoubtedly the properest place in Great Britain; because they may go to sea at almost any wind, and even at low water, by the help of the tides of the two channels; may weather Scilly or Cape Clear, when ships cannot come out of the British channel, nor out of the French ports of Brest and Rochefort. And a post may be established in three days from London, the distance being much the same as Plymouth. Therefore for safety an intelligence equally useful may be established.

It is a great pity that some ships of war are not built at Milford Haven, as it would bring the inhabitants more familiar to the navy, who are a set of bold and robust fellows, and be a vast increase to it, at present starving in the mountains, or enduring perpetual hardships in their open boats. In the years 1750, 51, 52, and 53, great numbers shipped themselves off for America for want of employment.

There is another great advantage the use of this harbour would be to the cruiz-

ing fleets in the Bay of Biscay, which would save the lives of thousands of brave sailors. And had that been practised in admiral Boscawen's long cruize, I question much if he had buried twenty men in all that time, instead of which I am informed he buried eight hundred at least.

What I propose is this,

That a few small transport ships of 120 to 150 tons burthen, always to be had at Milford Haven, be running constantly from thence to the fleet, with live horned cattle, hogs, sheep, and fowls; with potatoes, vegetables, and good wholesome beer, to be had in plenty in this port, under the convoy of a frigate, or as the lords of the Admiralty may think fit.

This will appear more eligible when it is considered, and is certainly a fact, that such live stock, in all probability, may be conveyed to such fleets in less than one half the time they are driven from that part of Wales to Suffex by several hundreds in a drove.

At Milford Haven they may be put on board or taken in fresh and cool, and in good order; when they arrive at the fleet let them be distributed on board his majesty's ships, as the admiral in command directs, and according to the exigency, where the people are the most sickly.

Every ship of war has a butcher, but every man on board would be a butcher to save his own life under the terrible circumstances of the scurvy, and other ill habits of the body contracted by salt provisions. It would certainly come cheaper to the government by more than one third, than salt provisions, abstracted from the charge of the transports; because the many valuable parts of the beast that are fees to the offices, the head, the entrails, nay the very tails and feet, &c. would be devoured. So strong I know in a seaman, is the propensity of human nature for fresh animal food and vegetables, in sea disorders above all others.

If the least objection should be raised as to the transporting of live cattle, I say it is without foundation, and for want of knowing better; for I myself have carried live cattle from the Cape de Verd Islands to the Sugar Islands; and from the northern colonies to the said island several times, which is above two thousand miles: And the planters are supplied with horses, and other live stock, from Milford Haven and other parts of England, a voyage of seven or eight weeks sometimes; and I have seen cattle brought from the Cape of Good Hope to England in very good order. How easy then would

my proposal be in a voyage that may be effected in two or three days?

There are divers other great advantages that would accrue to the navy and nation by fortifying of Milford Haven, and the erecting of a publick dock, &c. there, for the building and fitting out ships of war, which are too many to mention in this letter. But I will give you the best and honestest information I can, whenever you desire it of me, without any other hopes or view than that of serving my country; which I take to be the indispensable duty of every honest man; and am,

S I R,

your most humble servant,

PHILIP SKELTON.

And as it was very easy to make all the facts mentioned in the said petition plainly appear, Mr. Charles Townshend, on the 9th of June, reported, that the committee had examined the matter of fact contained in the said petition, and had directed him to report a state thereof to the house; whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be taken into consideration on the 9th, when it was resolved *nem. con.* That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to represent to his majesty, that many great losses have been sustained by the trade of this kingdom, in time of war, from the want of a safe harbour on the western coast of this island, for the reception and protection of merchant ships, and for the sending out of E cruizers; that the harbour of Milford-Haven, in the county of Pembroke, is most advantageously situated, and, if properly defended and secured, in every respect adapted to the answering of those important purposes: And humbly to beseech his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give immediate directions for erecting batteries, with proper cover, on the sides of the said harbour, in the most convenient places for guarding the entrance into that part of the harbour called Hubbertstone Road; and also such other fortifications as may be necessary to G secure the interior parts of the harbour; and that, until such batteries and fortifications shall be compleated, some temporary defence may be provided for the immediate protection of the ships and vessels lying in the said harbour: And to assure his majesty, that this house will make H good to his majesty, all such expences as shall be incurred for the purposes before-mentioned.

Which address having been presented, the lord Bateman, on the 13th, reported, that his majesty had commanded him to

acquaint the house, that he would give directions as desired by the said address.

This was the last affair of any great importance that was brought before this session of parliament; for, on July 4, his majesty concluded the session, as usual, with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 320.

[*The history of the session 1757-8, to be begun in our next.*]

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 30.

Relation of the Battle of Crevelt, gained by his Britannick Majesty's Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French Army, commanded by the Prince de Clermont, on the 23d of June, 1758. (See p. 272.)

AFTER his highness prince Ferdinand, by the well judged motions he ordered the king's army to make on the 12th of June, in turning the left wing of the French army towards the convent of Campe, had obliged the prince de Clermont to quit his boasted camp of Rheinberg, and to retire towards Meurs in the night between the 12th and 13th, his highness thought proper to give a new position to our army, by occupying the heights, commonly called St. Anthony's Mountains, having the town of Meurs in front, at two full leagues distance from our camp, the right opposite to the village of St. Tonnisberg, in which 300 grenadiers were posted as an advanced guard, with 12 pieces of heavy cannon, which were more than sufficient to cover the extremity of our wing against any attack. F This position was executed the 14th of June. On the 15th, about five o'clock in the morning, his serene highness was informed, that the enemy was advancing in four columns upon our right. His highness immediately ordered three guns to be fired as a signal; and the whole army was under arms, in order of battle, a quarter of an hour after. He went afterwards himself to reconnoitre, and saw distinctly, that, at about two leagues distance from our right flank, a considerable body was coming over the plain of Hulste, and marching towards Crevelt.

Not knowing whether this body was followed by the whole army, or whether it was only a detachment of it, that was marching that way, his serene highness halted till towards the evening, when he received certain information, that the French army had marched towards Nuys; and

and that prince de Clermont had only detached this corps, under the command of lieutenant-general Comte de St. Germain, in order to take post at Crevelt.

Upon this information, his highness sent his light troops and Hussars to Kempen, and Wachtendorick, and ordered the army into their camp again.

On the 16th he changed the position of the army, in consequence of the motions we had seen the corps of M. de St. Germain make: He ordered the right to the village of Altenkirchen, and continued the left on the heights of St. Anthony.

On the 17th his highness went himself to reconnoitre towards Kempen, the position of the enemy's detachment at Crevelt; but could not guess at their reason for fixing this detachment at such a distance from their army. In order, therefore, to be better informed of it, and to see the countenance this corps would hold, he ordered the prince of Holstein, with ten Prussian squadrons, the five squadrons of Hussars, and the three battalions of Sporcken guards, and prince Charles, to march early in the morning of the 18th towards Kempen: He farther ordered general Wangenheim to pass the Rhine at Duisbourg with four Battalions, viz. Scheiter, Halberstadt, Buckebourg, and Hanau, and the four squadrons, viz. of Bock's dragoons, and the light troops of Luckner, and Scheiter, and to advance that day towards Meurs.

General Sporcken, who, when we left Rheinbergen, had been ordered to keep his post at Rheinbergen, as long as the enemy should remain in camp at Meurs, received likewise orders to join the army the next day with five battalions and six squadrons; and to leave only major-general Hardenberg, with the two battalions of Gothe and Stoltzenberg, at Burick, and that of Diepenbroick at Orsoy. This being regulated, his highness communicated his designs and orders to the hereditary prince of Brunswick, relating to an expedition he proposed, viz. That his highness should march the next day, very early in the morning, with a considerable corps, towards Kempen, whilst the prince of Holstein should advance with his corps towards Hülste, whereby it would clearly appear, whether M. de St. Germain would retreat towards the army, or whether the army of prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this plan, his highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick set forward, on the 19th, from the camp, with the 12 following battalions,

viz. Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post, Dreves, Bock, the two battalions of the Brunswick life-guards, the Hessian guards, the Hessian life-guard regiment, and prince Charles's regiment, accompanied with 12 squadrons of Hessians, viz. four of the dragoon guards, two of the life regiment, two of prince William's, and two of Meltitz, with three mortars, four pieces of cannon of 12 pounders, and four of 6 pounders. He marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no alteration in the position of count St. Germain.

By a secret order the said prince was directed, in case he perceived no change in the position of the army and of the flying camp of the enemy, he should march the next day directly towards Ruremond, in order to endeavour to possess himself of the magazine, as well as of 600 militia, who were in garrison there. At six o'clock in the morning, his serene highness prince Ferdinand, in person, followed the hereditary prince to Kempen: He perceived some movements in the flying camp, which were of a nature to induce him to believe, that M. de St. Germain designed to march against the prince of Holstein, who was encamped near Hülste. Soon after he was positively informed, that the whole of the French army had quitted Nuys, and were advanced on this side Crevelt; on which having taken his measures, and formed a plan as the case required, the expedition to Ruremond was then first countermanded. Major-general Wangenheim was ordered to advance early the next day, with his corps, towards Hülste, and lieutenant-general Sporcken was directed to march after midnight, with the army, and to advance, likewise, to the plain between Hülste and Kempen. On the 20th of June all the troops, his serene highness could dispose of, were, by this means, reunited in this camp, the right of which extended towards Kempen, and the left towards Hülste. The head quarters were fixed at Kempen; and, in order to prevent any useless movements, his highness ordered the quarter master general not to regard the rank of the different corps, nor the order of battle, but to place the regiments, as a great part of them were actually posted.

In this manner the above-mentioned 12 battalions and 12 squadrons, under the command of the hereditary prince, formed the right; next to them the four battalions and four squadrons, under the command of general Wangenheim,

their left; and the whole army, which advanced under the command of major-general Sporcken from the camp at Altenkirchen, formed the left wing, which together made an army of 35 battalions and 38 squadrons, including the six squadrons of Hussars. His highness had expected that prince Clermont would advance that day to give him battle, but however no considerable event happened.

On the 21st we observed a great movement in the advanced corps of count St. Germain, and about ten in the morning, after decamping, we saw them filing off to their left, and marching towards Anrath, where they joined their grand army.

In making this motion, they abandoned the town of Crevelt, which was on the front of their right wing: Our Chasseurs possessed themselves of it directly, and his highness also went himself there to reconnoitre the position of their camp, which was clearly discovered from the steeple at Crevelt. He did not think fit either to keep the said post, or to make any change in the position of his army, in consequence of which he ordered the Chasseurs and Hussars away from that place, and the enemy repossessed themselves of it an hour afterwards.

On the 22d his highness went again to reconnoitre the camp of the enemy, particularly on the side of St. Anthony, on the heath which led towards their left. And altho' he found many difficulties, principally on account of the country's being very woody, and having inclosures surrounded with large and deep ditches, he resolved to march the next day to the enemy, and to attack them in their camp.

In consequence of this resolution, the army was ordered to be under arms on the 23d of June, at one in the morning, and not to change any thing in the camp, but to leave all their baggage in it, and wait there for further orders.

The general officers were assembled in the centre of the army, where his highness declared his intentions to them, of going to attack the enemy, and that he had formed his plan for that purpose. He assigned the command of the whole left wing, consisting of 18 battalions and 28 squadrons, to lieutenant-general Sporcken, having ordered the battalion of Zaffrow of the Wolfenbutter troops, into the town of Hulste, in order to cover our rear; and gave the command of the right wing, composed of 16 battalions and 14 squadrons, to the hereditary prince and major-general Wangenheim, which, by the addition of the two regiments of Prus-

sian dragoons, Holstein and Finckenstein, of five squadrons each, made a corps of 24 squadrons, to be commanded by the prince of Holstein, as the infantry was by the hereditary prince. As for the light troops, the three squadrons of black Hussars were given to lieutenant-general Sporcken; the two squadrons of yellow Hussars, to the prince of Holstein, and the squadron of major Lucknen, with Scheiter's corps, were to observe the flank of the enemy's right, being posted in a village called Papendeick.

This was the first general disposition of the army.

By the second, the lieutenant-generals, who commanded the two wings, were ordered to form three battalions of grenadiers out of their regiments of infantry; that is to say, the hereditary prince two, and general Sporcken one; the two first of 500 men each, under the command of the lieutenant-colonels Schulenburg and Schack, and the other of 600 men, under major de Cram.

At four in the morning the army began to move; the right advanced in two columns as far as St. Anthony, and the left the same distance, on the plain leading to Crevelt, half a league short of it, where they halted to receive fresh orders. His highness prince Ferdinand went up the steeple of St. Anthony, and sent for the two princes of Holstein and Brunswick. There they observed, at leisure, the position of the enemy's camp, where all was very quiet. He also sent several persons thither, who were acquainted with the country, to learn from them, by what routs we could advance towards the enemy, and being informed of many other points absolutely necessary to be known, his highness resolved to march to the right, and endeavour to come up with the enemy by the villages of Vorst and Anrath, on the flank of their left wing. But in order to raise doubts in the enemy, as to the side on which the real and principal attack would be made, he gave orders for lieutenant-general Sporcken to send lieutenant-general Oberg with the six battalions of the second line, viz. Oberg's, Druchleben's, Killmansegge's, Scheele's, Reden's, and the fusiliers, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's regiments of horse, and that of the body guards, towards St. Anthony, and to give them six twelve pounders. Besides this, his highness gave them the following orders; that, when the action should begin upon the enemy's left, M. de Sporcken, by way of Crevelt, and M. d'Oberg, by St. Anthony, should

do their utmost to advance and penetrate into the enemy's army, but however not to venture too far, unless they should be well assured, that our attack succeeded to our wishes. His highness chiefly recommended it to them to make good use of their heavy artillery, in order to oblige the enemy to employ their attention as much upon their right wing and center, as on their left, and to engage and divide their attention equally in three different places, which would prevent them from sending any reinforcement to the real attack, for fear of weakening themselves in some part or other, where we might make impression.

These dispositions being made, his highness put himself at the head of the grenadiers of the right wing at eight in the morning, and taking the road that leads to the village of Vorst, which we left on our right, we advanced in two columns towards Anrath, where there was a detachment of 400 of the enemy, half horse and half foot, who, after some discharges of musketry on each side, fell back towards their camp, which was not above half a mile distant from them, and there gave the alarm. His highness then caused the troops to advance, and double their speed, to get out of the defiles; he ranged them in order of battle, in the plain, between the villages of Anrath and Willich, and marched directly towards the wood, which covered their left.

It was at one o'clock, at noon, when the enemy began to act. The duke caused his artillery forthwith to advance, which, being greatly superior to that of the enemy, facilitated the means of our infantry's forming themselves over-against the wood, and of our cavalry's extending upon our right towards the village of Willich, making a shew as if they designed to turn the enemy's left flank, to take them in the rear. After a cannonade as violent as it was well supported, his highness saw plainly, he must come to the point of endeavouring to force the enemy out of the wood, by small arms; wherefore the hereditary prince put himself at the head of the first line, that is to say, of two battalions of the grenadiers of Sculenburg and Schack, and of the regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post, and Dreves, and advanced, with the whole front, directly towards the wood. The fire then became there extremely hot on each side, and neither discontinued, or in any degree diminished for two hours and an half. In the mean while all the other bat-

talions entered likewise the wood; so that there were but eight squadrons, which formed a corps of reserve, upon the plain, ready to be employed, where circumstances should require.

The other sixteen squadrons, which were upon our right, never could penetrate on the other side of the wood, on account of two batteries, which the enemy had placed there, and which were sustained by above forty squadrons. In short, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the hereditary prince, assisted by the major-generals Kilmansegge and Wangenheim, gave orders for an attack to be made by the grenadiers upon the two ditches that were in the wood, and that were lined with the enemy's infantry; they were forced one after the other. The other regiments of infantry did the same all along their front. Then that part of the enemy's infantry was entirely thrown into confusion, and retired out of the wood in the utmost disorder, without ever being able to rally. Our foot followed them, but without venturing to pursue them, on account of the enemy's cavalry, which, notwithstanding the terrible fire of our artillery, not only kept the best countenance possible, but even covered their infantry that was flying, in such a manner, as to protect them from our cavalry, that between five and six in the evening had found means to gain the plain. The Hessian dragoons, and the regiment of cavalry of the same nation, had two shocks with the royal carabineers of Provence, and the regiment of Rouffillon, and broke them. This was all that the cavalry had to do in that day. A squadron of the carabineers attempted to penetrate thro' our infantry, and attacked the battalions of Post and Dreves, but with a considerable loss; and tho' about forty of them did indeed force their way, they were never able to rejoin their corps, and were all killed either by shot or by bayonet.

The enemy then did not think proper, or find themselves in condition, to dispute the ground longer with us, but retired towards Vischell, and from thence took the road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our artillery, and took a great number of men and horses.

During this whole affair the fire of the artillery of the generals Sporcken and Oberg had done great Execution; but at the distance they were at from us, made them uncertain as to the turn affairs had taken on our side, they never ventured to attack

attack the enemy's front opposite to them, so that the enemy's right wing and center retired, in the greatest order, towards Nuys, leaving us masters of the field of battle, after a loss on their side of between seven and eight thousand men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

Such was the end of this action, which cost the king's army between twelve and thirteen hundred men, killed and wounded.

The trophies we gained were two kettle-drums, five standards, two pair of colours, and eight pieces of cannon.

The light troops were sent to harass the enemy's retreat; and at nine in the evening all our three different corps joined each other in the field from whence the enemy had been driven, and remained there the night under arms.

*From the IDLER. N^o. 10,
We shall give two Characters, which will
serve for many of the Hot-Heads of
Party in this Metropolis.*

TOM Tempest is a steady friend to the house of Stuart. He can recount the prodigies that have appeared in the sky, and the calamities that have afflicted the nation every year from the revolution, and is of opinion, that if the exiled family had continued to reign, there would have neither been worms in our ships, nor caterpillars in our trees. He wonders that the nation was not awakened by the hard frost, to a revocation of the true king, and is hourly afraid that the whole island will be lost in the sea. He believes that king William burned Whitehall, that he might steal the furniture, and that Tillotson died an atheist. Of queen Anne he speaks with more tenderness, owns that she meant well, and can tell by whom, and why she was poisoned. In the succeeding reigns all has been corruption, malice, and design. He believes that nothing ill has ever happened, for these forty years, by chance or error; he holds that the battle of Dettingen was won by mistake, and that of Fontenoy lost by contract; that the Victory was sunk by a private order; that Cornhill was fired by emissaries from the council; and the arch of Westminster-bridge was so contrived as to sink on purpose that the nation might be put to charge. He considers the new road to Islington as an encroachment on liberty, and often asserts that broad wheels will be the ruin of England.

Tom is generally vehement and noisy, nevertheless has some secrets, which he always communicates in a whisper. Many and many a time has Tom told me,

in a corner, that our miseries were almost at an end, and that we should see, in a month, another monarch on the throne; the time elapses without a revolution; Tom meets me again with new intelligence, the whole scheme is now settled, and we shall see great events in another month.

Jack Sneaker is a hearty adherent to the present establishment; he has known those who saw the bed into which the pretender was conveyed in a warming-pan. He often rejoices, that the nation was not enslaved by the Irish. He believes that king William never lost a battle, and that if he had lived one year longer, he would have conquered France. He holds that Charles I. was a papist. He allows there were some good men in the reign of queen Anne, but the peace of Utrecht brought a blast upon the nation, and has been the cause of all the evil that we have suffered to the present hour. He believes that the scheme of the South-Sea was well intended, but that it miscarried by the influence of France. He considers a standing army as the bulwark of liberty, thinks us secured from corruption by septennial parliaments, relates how we are enriched and strengthened by the electoral dominions, and declares, that the publick debt is a blessing to the nation.

Yet, amidst all this prosperity, poor Jack is hourly disturbed by the dread of popery. He wonders that some stricter laws are not made against papists, and is sometimes afraid, that they are busy with French gold among the bishops and judges.

He cannot believe that the Nonjurors are so quiet for nothing, they must certainly be forming some plot for the establishment of popery; he does not think the present oaths sufficiently binding, and wishes that some better security could be found for the succession of the house of Hanover. He is zealous for the naturalization of foreign protestants, and rejoiced at the admission of the Jews to the English privileges, because he thought a Jew would never be a papist."

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

THE famous Machiavel has, in his works, a dissertation upon the question, whether a prince, who is under an apprehension of being invaded, ought to invade those who are meditating an invasion upon him, or to wait till he is invaded*. And as this question has a very particular relation to the conduct of the king

X x 2

* See Machiavel's Discourses, b. 2. c. 12.

king of Prussia at the beginning of the present war, I must think that what Machiavel says upon the subject will be agreeable to your readers. It is as follows.

“ Among wise men, and very good soldiers, I have heard it often disputed, whether when two princes are of equal strength, and one of them designing war (visibly against the other) it be better for that prince which is like to be invaded, to sit still, and expect him at home; or to begin with him, and make the first inroad himself? There are arguments on both sides, and they who think it best to be the aggressor, and fall upon the enemy first, may alledge the counsel which Cræsus gave to Cyrus, when being with his army upon the frontiers of the Massageti, Thamyris, queen of that country, sent to him to take his choice whether she should fight him within her country, or upon the frontiers: If he desired to advance, she would stand still and expect him; if he had rather fight where he was, she would be with him immediately: When it came to be debated in counsel, Cræsus, contrary to the opinion of the rest, was for marching to her; and the reason he gave was, because if she should be beaten at any distance, Cyrus would get but little of her country, for she would have time to recruit, whereas, if she were beaten at home, he would be able to sit so close upon her skirts, that she being never capable of rallying, or bringing another army into the field, must, of necessity, lose her whole kingdom: Hanibal gave the same counsel to Antiochus, assuring him, that if the Romans were, any way to be conquered, it was by carrying the war into Italy, for by so doing he might have the benefit of their arms, their wealth, and their allies; but whilst the war was abroad, and Italy undisturbed, he would leave them an inexhaustible magazine that would supply them with what and where-soever they had occasion; and at last Hanibal concluded that Rome was to be taken more easily than the empire, and Italy itself, than any of its provinces. Agathocles being unable to resist the Carthaginians at home, invaded their borders, and forced them to a peace; and Scipio, in the same manner, to remove the war out of Italy, transported it into Africk. Those who are on the other side do argue as stiffly, that there can be nothing more dangerous than to hazard an army in an enemy's country, at a great distance from their own; and they produce the Athenians for an instance, who, whilst they

kept themselves upon the defensive part, and expected their enemies at home, were always victorious; but when they began to make war at a distance, and send armies into Sicily, they lost their liberty, and every thing else. They produce also the fable of Antius, king of Lybia, who being invaded by Hercules the Egyptian, was invincible whilst he kept himself within his own borders, but being inveigled out by the subtilty of his enemy, he lost both his kingdom and life; upon which occasion that story was raised of Antius; that being born of the earth (as they pretended) so often as he touched it, so oft he received new vigour from his mother, which Hercules perceiving, got him up in his arms, crushed him to death.

They produce likewise more modern examples. Every body knows that Ferdinand, king of Naples, was esteemed a wise prince in his time, and hearing two years before his death that king Charles VIII. of France, was preparing to invade him, he let him alone; but falling sick afterwards, as he lay upon his death-bed, he called his son Alphonso to him, and, among other things, charged him that he should expect the king of France upon his frontiers, and fight him there, but that by no means he should be tempted beyond them; and it had been better for Alphonso to have followed his counsel, for neglecting it afterwards, and sending an army into Romagna, he lost both army and kingdom without striking a blow: But besides these arguments on both sides, it is urged in behalf of the aggressor, that he invades with more confidence and courage than his adversary receives him (which is a great advantage and enhancement to his army) that he brings many inconveniences upon the person whom he invades, to which he would not be liable, if he expected him at home. For when the enemy's country is wasted, and their houses plundered, his subjects are not much to be trusted, nor can any more taxes be laid upon them, without great difficulty, by which means (as Hanibal said) their magazines will be spent, and their fountain dried up, that was to supply them with all provisions for war. Besides, if your army be in the enemy's country, it will be under a greater necessity of fighting, and by consequence will fight more desperately than at home. But to this it is answered on the other side, that it is more for your advantage to attend your enemy in your own country, than to seek him abroad; for thereby you

may furnish yourself with victuals and ammunition, and all other necessaries without any inconvenience, and distress him by driving the country. You may likewise with much more ease incommode and frustrate his designs, by your better knowledge of the country, and what places are more proper to attack him in; as also you may attack him with your whole force at once, or give him battle as you please, which out of your own confines is not to be done: Moreover, if fortune should be adverse, and it be your chance to be beaten, more of your men will escape where their refuge is so near, and you will sooner rally them again: In short, if you fight at home, you venture your whole force, and not your whole fortune; but if you fight abroad, you venture your whole fortune with but part of your force: Others there have been, who with design to weaken the enemy, and fighting him afterwards with more ease and advantage, have suffered him quietly to march several days journey into their country, and possess himself of several towns; but whether they did well or not, I will not determine, only I think this distinction is to be considered, whether my country be strong in fortresses, and men, as the Romans were of old, and as the Swizzers at this day; or whether it be weak and unfortified, as the territory of the Carthaginians formerly, and France and Italy now. In this case the enemy is by all means to be kept at a distance, because your chief strength lying in your money, and not in your men, whenever you are interrupted in raising or receiving of that, your business is done; and nothing interrupts you so fatally, as an enemy in your country. And of this the Carthaginians may be an example, who, whilst they were free at home, were able by their revenue and taxes to wage war with the Romans themselves; whereas afterwards when they were assaulted, they were not able to contend with Agathocles. The Florentines, when Castruccio of Lucca brought his arms into their country, could not support the war against him, but were forced to put themselves under the dominion of the king of Naples, to procure his protection; but Castruccio was no sooner dead, but they were agog again, and had the confidence to invade the duke of Milan, and to attempt the beating him out of that province; so courageous were they in their foreign war, and so abject at home. But when countries are in a posture of defence, and people martial and

well disciplined (as the Romans of old, and the Swizzers at this day) it is better to keep off; for the nearer they are to their own country, they are the harder to overcome, because they can raise more force to defend themselves, than to invade another people. Nor does the opinion of Hanibal affect me at all; for though he persuaded Antiochus to pass into Italy, he did it as a thing that would have been more for his own, and the Carthaginian, than for Antiochus his advantage; for had the Romans received those three great defeats which they received of Hanibal in Italy, in the same space of time, in France, or any where else, they had been ruined irrecoverably, for they could neither have rallied, nor recruited so soon. I do not remember any foreign expedition by the Romans for the conquest of any province, in which their army exceeded the number of 50,000. But upon the invasion of the Gauls, after the first Punic war, they brought 118,000 men into the field for their defence: Nor could they beat them afterwards in Lombardy, as they did at first in Tuscany, because it was more remote, and they could not fight them with so much convenience, nor with so many men. The Cimbri repulsed the Romans in Germany, but following them into Italy, they were defeated, and driven out again themselves; and the reason was, because the Romans could bring more forces against them: The Swizzers may without much difficulty be over-powered abroad, because they seldom march above 30 or 40,000 strong; but to attack and beat them at home, is much more difficult, where they can bring into the field 100,000 and more. I conclude therefore, that that prince, whose people are in a posture, and provided for war, does wisely if he expects a potent and dangerous enemy at home, rather than to invade him in his own country: But that prince, whose country is ill provided, and whose subjects are ill disciplined, does better if he keeps the war as far off as he can: And by so doing, each of them (in his several degree) will defend himself best."

Thus far the famous Machiavel, and from what he has said we must conclude, that as the king of Prussia had not in his country such a militia as he could trust to for his defence, nor any very strong fortresses, nor a country fortified by nature, it must be granted, that the wisest thing he could do, was to prevent an invasion by invading. I am,

July 7, 1758.

Yours, &c.

An

**An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his Majesty's NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned,
as it stood on Dec. 31, 1757.**

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.		Particulars.			Total.		
<i>Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.</i>		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
D UE to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof	To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament	686708	9		1196713	14	
	For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, as also to several bills of exchange	2987	17	7			
	To his majesty's yards and rope yards for the ordinary and extraordinary	289735	7	5			
	For the half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf	205705					
		11489					
<i>Seamens Wages.</i>							
Due to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	To ships in sea pay on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1757	221402	15	11 1/2	1914184	15	6 1/2
	To pay off and discharge all the bills entered in course for ship cloaths, bedding for seamen, surgeons necessities, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea, &c.	1643888					
		48893	19	7			
<i>Victualling debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.</i>							
Due for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	For paying off all the bills entered on their course	14211	11	7	412711	17	1
	For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1757	327336	8	8			
	For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies	43966	10	4			
	To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports	7062		3			
		20135	6	3			
<i>Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.</i>							
Due for the quarters and cure of sick and hurt seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said service	The total amounts to the sum of	—	—	—	93910	10	3 1/2
	From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands	134705	3	8 1/2	3617522	16	10 1/2
As also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year, as on the other side		19850	7	9 1/2	154555	11	6
	The debt of the navy will then be	—	—	—	3462967	5	4 1/2
N.B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1757, and Dec. 31, following	And it appears by an account received from the commissioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1757, and Dec. 3 following, amounts to	314832	4	1	376136	13	8 1/2
	For which sum of 376,136l. 13s. 8d. 1/2. no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted, as the like service was provided for in former years,	61304	9	7 1/2			
The nett debt of the navy will then be					3086830	11	8 1/2

was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY on Dec. 31, 1757, in Money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.

On the HEADS of

	In MONKY.	Wear and tear ordinary and transp.	Seamens wages.	Vittuals.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hon. George Donington, first waiter.	In money	5743 6 ½	1251 5 9	34 18 2 ½	7767 10 4
	Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	38 4 ½	— — —	
Hon. George Donington, Esq; second waiter.	In money	6746 3	2423 16 10 ½	2895 3 7 ½	12120 16 2 ½
	Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	55 15 5	— — —	
Hon. George Grenville, Esq; third waiter.	In money	4725 12 2 ½	4483 6 4 ½	5125 18 6 ½	15344 3 6 ½
	Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	1009 8 5	— — —	
Hon. George Donington, second waiter.	In money	11449 13 3 ½	1945 1 6	1507 5 3 ½	15978 15 3
	Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	1076 15	— — —	
Hon. George Grenville, Esq; third waiter.	In money	34180 5 10	29058 3 9 ½	14219 4 4 ½	83493 16 5 ½
	Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	6036 2 7	— — —	
		62844 17 7	48077 16 1	23782 10 ½	134705 3 8 ½

remained on Dec. 31, to come in of the sup- of the year 1757, includ- for Plymouth ho- 1757ol. 7s. 9d. ½.

Dr. Swammerdam, in his History of INSECTS, lately published in English, has given us a very long and curious Account of the Form and Nature of Bees, which he thus describes. Account of several wonderful Particularities observed on opening a Hive, that had a few Bees before received a young Swarm, as it happened to be in the country on the 26th of July, I observed a great swarm of Bees, which, on its hanging to an elm, I ordered to be received into a hive; but in a few minutes they all left this new habitation, and flew back to the elm, where they hung on by each others legs. The female Bee dropped into the hive with the others: I was therefore obliged to have recourse to

another shaking; when having brought the female into the hive, all the rest soon followed. On the 26th of July the weather was tolerably good, with a bright sunshine; the 27th cloudy; the 28th and 29th rainy: On the 30th, on examining the hive, I found at the bottom of it, upon the ground where it stood, a piece of a honey-comb, which had fallen thither, either because it had not been strongly enough fastened to the top of the hive, or because too many Bees had lighted upon it at one time. This piece of a comb contained 418 cells for the working Bees, some were building, and others were finished, and there were also ten eggs sticking to the wax by one of their ends. All the forenoon of the 31st it was rainy, and about mid-day very cloudy and windy, with some rain. In the evening I ordered the hive to be taken into my chamber,

ber, in order to examine what the Bees had done in the space of these six days.

But as I was afraid of being stung in this enterprize, I resolved to have all the Bees killed before I went to handle or inspect them, for this reason I fumigated them with a bundle of lighted matches rolled up in linen rags, to such a thickness, that it would just fit in the upper opening of the hive. All my endeavours to kill these Bees this way were however to no purpose; for after plying them with this fume, from eight o'clock to eleven, lighting the matches from time to time, as they went out, the Bees continued alive; but they seemed grievously complaining of, and resenting the injury offered them, with the most horrid noise and loudest buzzings.

The next morning all was quiet again, so I removed the hive, at the bottom of which I found some hundreds of Bees lying dead upon the ground; but the greatest part of them were still alive, and some of them were beginning to fly away. I therefore resolved to fumigate the hive a second time, and I gave its inhabitants liberty to escape while it was doing. For fear of being stung on this occasion, I took a half pint bottle, and having rolled some soft paper about the neck of it, thrust it into the opening of the hive, taking care afterwards to stop all gaps between the door or opening of the hive, and the neck of the bottle with more paper of the same kind. As soon as the sulphureous vapour began to fill the hive, the Bees in the greatest hurry and confusion, and with the most dreadful buzzing, rushed to the number of 1898 in a manner all at once into the bottle, which I then removed to substitute another in its place; and by repeating the operation in this manner, I at last so thoroughly accomplished my purpose, that not the least noise could be heard in the hive.

Having then turned the hive upside down, I found the queen lying dead, in appearance, upon the ground, and some of the others which had fallen upon the ground, killed downright, and wet all over; whilst some other Bees that had remained in the upper part of the hive, were quite dry, and when put into the bottles flew about as briskly as if they had not received the least harm.

I next poured some water upon the prisoners I had in the bottle; by this means they were all drowned in a very short time. I then made my examination, and found the swarm consisted of 5669 Bees, and was therefore a very good one, ac-

ording to the judgment I had formed of it on its first appearance. Nevertheless, as the season was very far advanced, and the spot the Bees lighted upon very ill furnished with materials for making honey, I thought it worth while to sacrifice them to the curiosity I had of knowing what work such a number could perform in so short a time, and withal in so unfavourable weather.

Among this great multitude, there was but one female Bee. The greatest number of them were working Bees, which are neither males nor females; and there were besides these, and the female Bee already mentioned, only 33 male Bees, preposterously called by the vulgar hatching Bees; for the young Bees are hatched by the mere heat of the summer, and that which is caused by the perpetual hurry and motion of the old Bees flying about, or working in the hive. It is very remarkable, that the bottle into which the first 1898 Bees driven out of the hive had been received, was thoroughly heated by the perpetual motion of these imprisoned creatures, and the warm vapours which exhaled from their bodies.

The number of waxen cells begun and finished, including those of the comb I had found on the ground on my first examining the hive, amounted to 3392: They were all of the same size and form, and were intended only for nests to hatch the working Bees. In 236 of the cells some honey had been stored up, but it had been afterwards made use of, as very little could be then gathered abroad. It was no difficult matter to distinguish the cells thus made use of from the others, for they had received a yellow tincture from the honey deposited in them; whereas those which had not as yet been employed this way were of a shining whiteness.

There were also 62 of these cells, in which the Bees had already begun to lay up their ordinary food or bread called erithace. This substance was of a changeable colour, between a yellow and a purplish red; but perhaps this tinge might be owing to the fumigation: The whiteness of the unemployed wax was in some parts also impaired by the same means; coloured and covered besides with black spots.

In 35 cells I found as many eggs fixed in them at one end, so that including the eggs found in the comb, which had fallen to the ground, as already mentioned, there were 45 eggs in all. There were besides in 150 of the cells so many new hatched worms, but they lay almost insensible and motionless. They were of different sizes

the largest of them being very like that which I have represented as the third of the seven degrees of a Bee-worm's growth after hatching. All these Worms were surrounded with that kind of food, which the most expert observers of Bees think is honey, thrown up by the old ones out of their stomachs. This kind of honey is white, like a solution of gum tragacanth, or starch dissolved in water, and is almost insipid: It shews nothing remarkable on being viewed with the microscope. In the Worms themselves I could perceive pulmonary tubes of a silver whiteness running most beautifully on each side thro' their little transparent bodies.

I examined attentively the wax cemented by way of foundation to the top of the hive, but I could find no difference between that and the other wax of which the cells consist. They appear both to have the same nature and properties. I could not, however, but admire this strong union or fastening; this substance being just spread upon the hive like a crust, and consequently fastened to it by a very small portion of its surface; whereas the rest of the wax hung perpendicularly from this foundation, without any lateral or other support whatsoever, as if a wooden bowl were fixed to a plain ceiling by a small part of its circumference.

This hive contained the rudiments of a great many more such combs of wax, of an oval form, and full of cells on each side: The empty spaces left between the combs, for the Bees to pass and repass, did not exceed half an inch in breadth, so that it is plain the comb I found open upon the ground, and in which I reckoned 413 cells, had been torn from its foundation by its own weight, and that of the Bees walking upon it. Hence it appears, with what good reason those who keep Bees, place sticks cross-ways in their hives, that the combs may have the more support; and accordingly we observe that in these hives, the Bees themselves, on each side, suspend their combs to these sticks.

Considering the great multitude of Bees employed in building the waxen cells, which I have been just examining, there is no great reason to be surprised at their having done so much work that way, tho' the time they had to do it in was so short, and the weather so unfavourable. But it is really astonishing to think how a single female could lay so many eggs in the same small interval, and withal deposit every egg in a separate cell, and there firmly fasten it. We must also allow some time

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for laying the perpendicular foundations. It is, moreover, very surprising, how these eggs should so speedily turn to Worms, and how those Worms should grow so very suddenly to their state of change. But I must now conclude, and I shall do it with the following account of what the hive I have been describing contained.

33 males.

1 female.

5635 working Bees.

3392 wax cells, for the use of the working Bees.

45 eggs.

150 Worms.

62 cells containing Bees bread.

236 cells in which honey had been laid up.

Having in our Volumes for 1754, p. 606, 1755,

p. 329, 531, and 1756, p. 416, 443,

477, given some Accounts of the Antiquities discovered at Herculanum, we shall, from Part I. Vol. L. of the Philosophical Transactions, give our Readers an Extract of a Letter to Thomas Hollis, Esq; on the same Subject.

“IT is probable that the first volume of antique paintings will be published at Easter; in which there will be fifty copper-plates, with observations by the academy lately established here for illustrating the antiquities.

Two volumes of the ancient papyrus have been unrolled. One treats of *rhetorick*, and the other is upon *music*; and both are written by the same author Philodemus. Il Signor Canonico Mazzocchi, a very learned gentleman of this city, is now translating them from the Greek. There are two persons constantly employed in unrolling other volumes.

F In the month of April were found two fine busts of women, the subjects unknown. Also a young stag, of excellent workmanship, upon a base. The height of it, from the feet to the top of the head, is three palms and an half. Likewise its companion; but broken in many pieces; which, however, I hope to restore.

In May, a small young hog.

In October, a female statue, of middling workmanship. Also a Silenus, a palm and three inches high, standing upon a square base raised upon three rows of steps, which are supported at the angles by lions claws. He has a bald head, a long curled beard, a hairy body, and naked feet. The drapery about him is loose and flowing: The fore-finger of each hand is extended, and all the rest are closed. From his back arises a branch above the head, where it divides into two,

Y y

which,

which, twisting their foliage round it, fall and spread themselves below the shoulders, on each of which a stand is placed to fix a lamp. In the middle, betwixt the extremities of these two small branches, is a bird resembling a parroquet. The whole of this figure is in a very good taste. All these things above-mentioned are of bronze.

In November was discovered a beautiful marble Terminus, of Greek workmanship, as big as the life. It is dressed in a chlamys, has a young countenance, and the head is covered with a Grecian helmet.

Many other things have also been found, as lamps, vases, and such like, in bronze. And we have often met with paintings. If any farther discoveries are made, which are remarkable, you may depend on being informed of them.

At present my time is much taken up, in a work extremely difficult and tedious; which is this: When the theatre was first discovered, there were found in it, among other things, several horses in bronze, larger than the life; but all of them bruised, and broken into many pieces. From this sad condition they are not yet restored. But his majesty having expressed a particular desire to see that effected, if possible, with regard to one of them, I resolved to attempt it; and accordingly have set about it.

As a Caution to ingenious Mechanicks, we shall, from the same Volume, give our Readers the following Extract of a Letter from Dr. Mounsey, Physician to the Russian Army.

"**M**R. Butler, a paper-stainer, at Moscow, trying to make some discoveries for the better fixing of colours, was put in great danger of his life by the following experiments:

Having put into one gallipot a quarter of an ounce of verdegris, and into another pot two leaves of false gold-leaf, to each he poured about a spoonful of aqua-fortis. They began immediately to ferment, especially the gold-leaf. He was very assiduous in stirring them, to make the solution perfect. Having nothing else at hand, he did this with a pair of small scissars, at arm's length, carefully turning away his face, to prevent the fumes from entering his lungs. He was called away, about other business, before he had quite ended his process; and soon after washed and shifted himself; but had scarce finished before he felt a burning pain in the ring-finger of his right hand, which he imputed to his having inadvertently touch-

ed the aqua-fortis. This increased every moment, and affected the whole hand with burning pain and swelling, which very soon subsided: But then it flew into the left hand, and, a few minutes afterwards, into the insides of his legs, as if scalding water had been thrown on them. His stockings being immediately pulled off, there appeared a great many red spots, as large as six-pences, something raised above the skin, and all covered with very small blisters.

In about two hours after the accident, **I** first saw him: He was very uneasy, complaining of pain, and great anxiety at the pit of the stomach, as if a burning hot iron was laid on it: So he expressed himself. His pulse was regular, but slower and weaker than natural: He had a nausea, and complained of a very coppery smell and taste. **I** ordered some alkaline volatile medicines, and to drink small sack-whey. He vomited once, and had four or five stools, and then his stomach grew easy. But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye. He continued the same medicines, drank plentifully of the whey, and was kept in a breathing sweat, by which he found some ease at night: But whenever the sweating lessened, the burning pains returned in broad flakes, changing from one part of the body to the other; sometimes with shootings in his eye, and sometimes along the penis, but he had no heat of urine. His pulse continued regular, but weak; and in several places of his body such kind of spots struck out as those on his legs.

Monday, the third day, in the morning, after sleeping well, his pulse was somewhat raised, and he continued easy till about eleven o'clock, when the burning pains returned, shooting from place to place; but always so superficial, that he could not distinguish whether it was in or under the skin. Rubbing the part affected with one's hand gave ease: But when the sweating went off, and the burnings and shootings became insufferable, I always put him into a bath of hot water, with some wood ashes, kept ready in the room, which gave him great relief. This afternoon he felt violent burning pain in his great toes, and sometimes in his left hand, with shootings up to the shoulder. Once he cried out, in great pain, that his shoulder was burst, for he felt something fly out with a sort of explosion: But, examining the part, I found nothing particular. He observed, when the flaky burnings began, they were as if they

they kindled from a point, and flashed like lightning, as he termed it. He was very often tormented with such pains on the pit of the stomach; and this evening had shootings thro' the back, with a pain in the belly. He complained of a strong sulphurous smell, which, he said, was like to suffocate him; tho' his breathing seemed easy, and his lungs no way affected. In the night he was seized with great pain about the heart, and cried out violently, that his heart was on fire: But after taking a dose of nervous medicines, and being put into the bath, he was soon freed from this, and passed the rest of the night tolerably well. At the time of such violent attacks the pulse continued regular, but still slower and softer than usual.

Tuesday. He complained most of his toes, and now and then burning pains in the forehead.

Wednesday. This whole day it continued most in the toes of the left foot; but in the evening the pain on the stomach returned, which lanced to the left side, with dartings inwardly. He became so uneasy and restless, that I was obliged to add some opium to the other medicines, which answered very well.

Thursday. The pains kept most in the toes of the left foot.

Friday. Nothing particular, except his feeling, with sharp pain, a spark (as he called it) fly out of his right cheek, in the same way, he said, as that which burst on his shoulder, but much less. He perceived no pain in that part before this; nor any thing after, besides a soreness, which lasted for some days. Hitherto he had been kept in a continual sweat: His appetite was greater than his allowance; his digestion good; and his rest indifferent. From this time he was not attacked by any violent symptoms; and could be quiet, tho' he did not sweat.

On Sunday he began to get out of bed; but was often seized with glowing pains, suddenly affecting different parts of the body; which seldom continued an hour in one part, but shifted from place to place. These he was troubled with, in a less degree, even long after he went abroad.

By care and watchfulness the violence of the symptoms were kept under; and, by the use of antidotes for poisons of the nature of what he received this from, the disease was overcome, and the patient recovered his perfect health and strength.

Account of some Trees discovered under-ground on the Shore at Mount's Bay, in Cornwall: In a Letter from the Rev.

Mr. William Borlase, F. R. S. to the Rev. Dr. Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter. From the same.

Ludgvan, Jan. 24, 1757.

Reverend Sir,

BEING an airing the other day with Mrs. Borlase, on the sands below my house, we perceived the sands betwixt the Mount and Penzance much washed into pits, and bare stony areas, like a broken causey. In one of the latter, Mrs. B. as we passed by, thought she saw the appearance of a tree; and, upon a review, I found it to be the roots of a tree, branching off from the trunk in all directions. We made as much haste down to the same place in the afternoon as we could, and with proper help to make a farther examination. I measured and drew the remains; and about 30 feet to the west found the roots of another tree, but without any trunk, tho' displayed in the same horizontal manner as the first. Fifty feet farther to the north we found the body of an oak, three feet in diameter, reclining to the east. We dug about it, and traced it six feet deep under the surface; but its roots were still deeper than we could pursue them. Within a few feet distance was the body of a willow, one foot and a half in diameter, with the bark on; and one piece of a large hazel branch, with its bark on. What the two first trees were, it was not easy to distinguish, there being not a sufficiency remaining of the first, and nothing but roots of the second, both pierced with the teredo, or augur-worm. Round these trees was sand, about ten inches deep, and then the natural earth, in which these trees had formerly flourished. It was a black marsh-earth, in which the leaves of the juncus were entirely preserved from putrefaction. These trees were 300 yards below full-sea mark; and, when the tide is in, have at least 12 feet of water above them: And doubtless there are remains of other trees farther towards the south, which the sea perpetually covers, and have more than 30 feet water above them. But these are sufficient to confirm the ancient tradition of these parts, that St. Michael's Mount, now half a mile inclosed with the sea, when the tide is in, stood formerly in a wood. That the wood consisted of oak, very large, hazel and willow-trees, is beyond dispute. That there has been a subsidence of the sea-shores hereabouts, is hinted in my former letter to you; and the different levels and tendencies, which

we observed in the positions of the trees we found, afford us some material inferences, as to the degree and inequalities of such subsidences in general; as the age, in which this subsidence happened, (near 1000 years since at least) may convince us, that when earthquakes happen, it is well for the country, that they are attended with subsidences; for then the ground settles, and the inflammable matter, which occasioned the earthquake, has no longer room to spread, unite, and recruit its forces, so as to create frequent and subsequent earthquakes: Whereas, where there are earthquakes without proportionable subsidences, there the caverns and ducts under-ground remaining open and unchoaked, the same cause which occasioned the first, has room to revive and renew its struggles, and to repeat its desolations or terrors; which is most probably the case of Lisbon. I am,

S I R,

Your most affectionate,

and obliged humble servant,

WILLIAM BORLASE.

Though we gave a Journal of the late Expedition in our last, p. 305, as a fuller Account has been published, entitled, A genuine and particular Account of the late Enterprize on the Coast of France. By a Land Officer, we shall give our Readers a Summary thereof.

WE embarked 15 battalions, 400 of the artillery, and 540 light horse: In all about 15,000 fighting men. We were also provided with sixty pieces of cannon, fifteen of which were twenty-four pounders, and fifty pieces of the mortar kind. Tho' nothing transpired concerning the place of our destination, yet, from our being so cruelly crowded on board the transports, we could be morally certain that we were not intended for a long voyage. Those who have ever been transported, well know that a transport is, at the best, a horrid situation. You will be surprized when I tell you, that the sum total of the tonnage of the transports amounted to no more than 11,084. Scarce had we made our departure from the English coast, before, notwithstanding the season of the year, the night advanced upon us with a most winter-like aspect. On opening the bay of Cuncalle (so called from a village of that name) which proved to be the place where we were intended to disembark, about eight o'clock in the morning the commodore made a signal for the ships with the grenadiers on board to make sail, and at four

in the afternoon the whole fleet brought up, except three of our frigates, which continued their course towards a battery that might impede our landing. Mr. Howe left the Essex, and hoisted his pendant on board one of the frigates; and the French battery was soon silenced, as in truth it well might; for, heaven knows, its whole strength consisted of two guns only, and the whole garrison of but one old man. This brave old Frenchman, regardless of our united thunder, continued to fight his two guns, without any assistance, till he received a wound in his leg by a musket-ball. On his being accused of rashness by some of our officers, after our landing, "Gentlemen, says he, I did no more than my duty; and if the rest of my countrymen had done as much, you had never landed at Cuncalle." Indeed it was not without reason that he reproached his countrymen with their behaviour on this occasion; for when our fleet appeared, there were in Cuncalle seven companies of foot, and three troops of dragoons, all regulars; who, as soon as our grenadiers began to move towards the shore, went to the right about, and made a very irregular retreat towards St. Maloes. Their behaviour was indeed unpardonably scandalous: For the rock which runs along the shore is naturally so difficult of access, and their advantage of situation so great, that, had they resolved to dispute our landing, it must at least have been attended with great loss on our part, if not the total overthrow of our design. But the French are too polite a nation to receive their visitors in so inhospitable a manner. In short, the grenadiers, under the cover of the above-mentioned three frigates, landed immediately before sunset, without lett, hindrance, or molestation. There fell among them a few spent shot, fired from behind a wind-mill at a great distance, by some peasants, who instantly fled at the approach of a serjeant and twelve men. In this our first landing, we were accompanied by five volunteers of distinction, viz. Lord Downe, Sir John Armitage, Sir James Lowther, Mr. Delaval, and Mr. Berkley. That, in this enterprize, they were exposed to no great peril, is most certain; but it is no less certain, that they always stood foremost in the way to any danger that might have offered. No sooner were the grenadiers drawn up upon the beach, than lord Downe, with twenty of Kingley's, marched thro' a very narrow path, up into the village, where (I think I may say unhappily) they were met by a colonel

of the militia, and his servant. Lord Downe called to him, and told him, if he would surrender himself he had nothing to fear; but he foolishly refused quarter, and, together with his servant and their two horses, were shot dead upon the spot. We were told that his name was Landel, and that he was a count of considerable property in the neighbourhood. The grenadiers, and a battalion of the guards, marched immediately up the hill thro' a hollow way, in which it would have been no difficult matter for a single company of resolute fellows to have cut every man of them to pieces. I am sorry to say, that, notwithstanding the duke of Marlborough's strict orders against plundering, the night of our landing did not pass without some scenes of horror, and many of inhumanity: Nor will it ever be in the power of the most vigilant officers entirely to prevent the like. But the offenders were brought to immediate justice. Two or three suffered death; which certainly prevented many acts of villainy. And, upon the whole, I do not believe that any invasion was ever attended with less licentiousness in the invaders, or with less injury to the poor inhabitants of the country invaded. Our march (on the 7th) to St. Maloes, was thro' the most inclosed country, and the narrowest road I ever saw. Notwithstanding the labour of 200 pioneers, who marched at the head of our column, the men were frequently obliged to pass by single files; and the fields on each side of the road were so crowded with wood, that we seldom could see above forty yards clear of our flanks. Judge then what havock must have ensued, had we met with the least opposition. The cowardly gentlemen who suffered us to advance thro' such a country, deserve to be stigmatized with eternal infamy. The third brigade was left encamped at Cancele, with orders to throw up intrenchments to secure our retreat, and, if necessary, to escort the heavy artillery, which was not yet landed. The guards were ordered to file off about two miles to the left of our first encampment, and there to pitch their tents. This was undoubtedly a post of consequence, and therefore a post of honour, as it covered the army on that quarter from whence we had the most reason to expect an enemy. We continued to advance, without beat of drum, in as good order as the nature of the country would permit; but, tho' our day's march was not above six English miles, it was late in the evening before we came to our ground. Our commanders

in chief having reconnoitred the situation of St. Maloes, ordered the ground for our encampment to be marked out at the distance of rather more than a mile from the town. While the main body were employed in pitching their tents, the light horse, sustained by the picquets of the whole, were ordered to advance towards the walls of St. Maloes. We were, immediately upon our appearance, saluted by the enemy's cannon from their walls, but without any further loss than that of a horse or two. Favoured by the night, we marched, under their cannon, down to the harbour, where we found a considerable fleet of privateers and merchantmen. Being provided with combustibles proper for the occasion, we began by setting fire to the ships, and then proceeded to communicate the flames to their magazines of pitch, tar, ropes, &c. all which, in the space of a few hours, became the most grand, yet dreadful scene of conflagration I ever beheld, or that imagination can paint. About eleven o'clock at night, the general expecting a sally from the town, ordered the second brigade to march to support the picquets; but the whole business was performed even without the least attempt to molest us; tho' we were confidently assured, that a considerable body of troops had, that very day, thrown themselves into the town, from the other side of the river. These it was not in our power to have intercepted. The shipping and stores continued to burn all night. The day following we sent out foraging parties from each regiment, with orders to bring in live cattle, poultry, &c. for the subsistence of the army, which now became necessary, for we landed with two days provisions only. Hitherto we had scrupulously paid the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages for the bread, wine, cyder, and other necessaries, which we took; and if they would, of their own accord, have endeavoured to supply our wants, by bringing their cattle to market, many of them would have gained by our invasion; but as it was, the poor creatures were most of them ruined. The environs of St. Maloes are extremely pleasant, and well peopled. We found, in our excursions from camp, many very agreeable country houses belonging to the merchants of St. Servans, a large town adjoining to St. Maloes, which seems to be the place of residence of the people in trade. Their gardens are rather profitable than elegant. Fruit, and all other kinds of vegetable food, are every where seen in great abundance, particularly

ticularly apples, for cyder is their only liquor. Wine they have none. But I am afraid they must this year content themselves with water: Their casks being too heavy to carry off, you may imagine they will find but very few of them full at their return. Their fallads too, their great support, were almost totally destroyed. The same day (the 8th) one battalion of the guards, and lord Charles Hay's of the third brigade, marched into camp: One mortar and three royals, which had been ordered from the ships, were stopped on the road, and ordered to return. From the first of these movements we firmly believed, that some kind of an attack upon the town was intended; but upon hearing that the mortars were countermanded, that opinion vanished. During the whole day, the enemy continued firing now and then a single shot from their ramparts, but without any effect, except the loss of one of our light horse men, who was mortally wounded. Our advanced picquets, and the second brigade, returned to camp about nine o'clock this evening. The night proved a very terrible one. In truth, the clouds kept a dreadful racket over our heads, and so bedrenched our tents with spouts of rain, that our whole camp seemed to be doomed a sacrifice. Many of our canvas hovels were overturned by the violence of the wind: And even those whose habitations withstood the storm, were little to be envied; for, by the incredible impetuosity of the rain, they were almost drowned within their tents. The 9th, at seven in the morning, 200 pioneers, sustained by a party of five hundred men, were ordered to march down towards St. Maloes, and, at the same time, a captain and 80 men to level the ground in the front of our encampment, so as to open an easy communication between each regiment. This again had a good deal the appearance of business. We now thought an attack upon the town was determined. Yet things remained in the same situation till the next morning (the 10th) when we received an order from the duke of Marlborough, to let no one stir out of the camp upon any pretence whatever. At noon the whole army struck their tents, and immediately marched off in one column towards Cancele. As to the real value of the damage sustained by the enemy, it is impossible to determine it. I have heard it computed by different people, from four to eight hundred thousand pounds. But I must not forget to tell you, that we spared one small storehouse, which could not have been burnt

without setting fire to part of the town of St. Servans. Let this be remembered by our enemies as an instance of our national humanity. Whilst we were thus employed near St. Maloes, one of the two battalions of guards, which you remember I told you were encamped a few miles from us, marched, under the command of col. Cæsar, twelve miles up into the country, to a town called Dol, where they were very politely entertained by the magistrates. As their design was only to reconnoitre, they continued one night in the town without committing the least act of hostility, and then returned. Part of our light horse advancing still farther, fell in with the *videts* of a French camp, two of which, after a long chase, they took and brought prisoners to camp. We had now credible intelligence of an army of ten thousand men in full march towards us; but I would not have you imagine that our fear of this inconsiderable body of harraffed troops was the least part of our motive for retiring. You must rather attribute it to the prudence of our commander, who did not chuse to risk the least part of his army, after he had executed his commission. I suppose his instructions were, to destroy their shipping and naval stores; and this we did to all intents and purposes. I am far from being of opinion that St. Maloes is impregnable; but I am very certain, that it would have taken us more time than, upon our present plan, it would have been prudent to spend here: And besides, we were not provided with horses sufficient to draw our heavy artillery, as we found the roads much worse than, from the season of the year, and the information we had had, there was reason to expect. When we came to muster our army, it appeared that we had left behind us, in all, about thirty men, some of which were afterwards brought off to us by French boats and exchanged for an equal number of prisoners. The Lord knows what became of the rest. Our campaign was indeed a very short one, in a pleasant country, and our dangers few; but our subsistence was so poor, and our repose so little, that I believe there were few amongst us who did not re-embark with pleasure. On the 14th we received orders for the grenadiers and guards to hold themselves in readiness to disembark, to complete their ammunition for that purpose, and that the officers should, for the future, take more effectual means to prevent marauding. This day several Guernsey pilot-boats came into the fleet. Probably they

they were intended to conduct us into Granville; but that place, upon reconnoitring, being found not worth our attention, they were again dismissed. From this day, till the 26th, we spent in Canelle bay, and beating about the channel; but the wind then coming to the northward, we steered again for the French coast, and ran in with the land near Havre de Grace, where, from our flat-bottomed boats being hoisted out, we expected to land immediately; but, towards evening, it blew so fresh, that to avoid the danger of a lee-shore, we were obliged to take in our boats again, and to stand out to sea. The 27th the weather became moderate, and we ran in, a second time, with the land, and then lay to, within a few leagues of the shore. This afternoon the duke of Marlborough and Mr. Howe went out in a cutter to reconnoitre, and we received orders to have in readiness four days provision for the men to take with them on shore. The 28th we neither executed nor attempted any thing. The 29th we bore away before the wind for Cherbourg, and came to an anchor about two miles from the town. Some of the transports which lay the nearest in shore, were fired at from five or six different batteries, but to no purpose. We saw a number of people with arms, drawn up along the strand, part of which appeared to be regulars. From what we could see of the town, it seemed a place of no consideration: But it was said in the fleet that our intention was to destroy a basin which they are now making for the reception of men of war: And in the evening we received orders for destroying the forts, &c. and nailing up the cannon there. These orders being distributed thro' the fleet, night came on, the men of war hoisted their proper distinguishing lights, and every one prepared for the grand assault. But the wind blew a blast, that entirely frustrated our design. We weighed anchor the next morning about ten o'clock, and stood for England, and the following day, in the evening, came to anchor at St. Helen's. It was not in our power to have subsisted many days longer without a fresh supply of provisions, hay, and water."

Translation of the famous Memorial presented to the States-General by two hundred and sixty-nine Merchants, which is kept very secret in Holland.

WE the undersigned merchants, insurers, and others, concerned in the commerce and navigation of the

state, most humbly represent, That the violences and unjust depredations committed by English men of war and privateers on the vessels and effects of the subjects of the state, are not only continued, but daily multiplied; and cruelty and excesses carried to such a height, that the petitioners are forced to implore the assistance of your high mightinesses, that the commerce and navigation of the republick, which are the two sinews of the state, may suffer no interruption, and be protected in the most efficacious manner, in order that the being of the state may be preserved, and that it may be kept from compleat and final ruin.

The petitioners shall not insert here a long recital of their ships that have been illegally stopped and seized, nor of the piracies and violences that have been committed for a considerable space of time, on the subjects of the republick; nor of the acts of inhumanity with which they were often attended, even so far, that less cruelty might have been expected from a declared enemy, than they have suffered, from the subjects of a power with whom the state is connected by the most solemn treaties of friendship. The whole is publick and notorious.

Nor will the petitioners enlarge on the insults offered to the Dutch flag, in contempt of your high mightinesses, the natural protectors of the subjects of the republick. These facts are known to your high mightinesses.

But the petitioners beg leave to represent, with all due submission, that they cannot forbear to lay their just complaints before your high mightinesses, who are the protectors of their persons, their estates, their commerce, and navigation; and to lay before you the indispensable necessity of putting a stop, as soon as possible, to those depredations and violences. The petitioners offer to contribute each his contingent, and to arm, at their own charge, for the support and protection of their commerce and navigation.

The petitioners flatter themselves that their toils, and the risk to which their effects are exposed on the seas, will have their proper influence on the general body of the state, since the traders of this country, finding themselves left to the discretion of a part of that nation with whom the state is most intimately connected, thousands of tradesmen and others, who are connected with merchants that have hitherto carried on a flourishing trade, will be reduced to distress and poverty; those connections ceasing by the extinction

tion of the estates of merchants, who have always approved themselves faithful to their country, these will be forced to abandon it, to their great regret, and seek shelter and protection elsewhere; which will give a mortal blow to the principal members of the state.

For these just causes, the petitioners have recourse to your high mightinesses, most humbly imploring them, both in their own names, and in the name of a multitude of unhappy people, who are on the point of being stript of all their effects, of sinking into the utmost distress, and being reduced to beggary, that it may please your high mightinesses to grant to commerce and navigation such speedy, vigorous, and effectual protection, that the faithful subjects of this free state may enjoy their possessions in full security.

And your petitioners, &c."

An ANSWER to a QUESTION proposed in the London Magazine for June, p. 305. By John Chapman, Schoolmaster, at St. Mary Cray, in Kent.

IT is evident, from the purport of the will, the daughter was to have one-sixth more than the nephew, the wife one-sixth more than the daughter, and the son one-sixth more than the wife; from which particulars the proportional parts of their share in the legacy will stand as follows, viz.

Nephew	$\frac{1}{6}$	Then one-tenth of 2000l.
Daughter	$\frac{2}{6}$	is 200l. the nephew's share;
Wife	$\frac{3}{6}$	from which it is evident the
Son	$\frac{4}{6}$	daughter must have 400l.
		the wife 600l. and the son
		800l.

An ANSWER to the same QUESTION, by F. T. CUNNINGHAM, a Student in the Middle-Temple.

THE event that happened in this case was not foreseen, and consequently not provided for by the testator; and, therefore, it should seem, that the will is, in strictness of law void, for the uncertainty of it: In which case the nephew should be intitled to nothing, since the testator must be supposed to die intestate; and if so, the personal estate is, by the statute of distributions, vested in the wife and children; that is, one-third in the former, and the remaining two-thirds in the latter. But, because, in this case, it plainly appears to be the intention of the testator, to give his son more by a third part than to the wife, and to give the wife

a third more than the daughter, Equity (which corrects and moderates the rigour of the law, and moulds and forms a will according to the intention of the testator) suggests, that the whole estate should be divided into four parts; and that the son should have 900l. the wife 600l. the daughter 400l. and the nephew 100l. Thus the wife's part will be two-thirds of the son's, and the daughter's two-thirds of the wife's, according to the testator's intention.

The IDLER. N^o 12.

THAT every man is important in his own eyes, is a position of which we all either voluntarily or unwarily at least once an hour confess the truth, and it will unavoidably follow, that every man believes himself important to the publick.

C The right which this importance gives us to general notice and visible distinction, is one of those disputable privileges which we have not always courage to assert; and which we therefore suffer to lie dormant, till some elation of mind, or vicissitude of fortune, incites us to declare our pretensions, and enforce our demands.

And, hopeless as the claim of vulgar characters may seem to the supercilious and severe, there are few who do not, at one time or other, endeavour to step forward beyond their rank, who do not make some struggles for fame, and shew that they think all other conveniencies and delights imperfectly enjoyed without a name.

To get a name can happen but to a few. A name, even in the most commercial nation, is one of the few things which cannot be bought. It is the free gift of mankind, which must be deserved before it will be granted, and is at last unwillingly bestowed. But this unwillingness only increases desire in him who believes his merit sufficient to overcome it.

There is a particular period of life, in which this fondness for a name seems principally to predominate in both sexes. Scarce any couple comes together, but the nuptials are declared in the news-papers with encomiums on each party. Many an eye, ranging over the page with eager curiosity, in quest of statesmen and heroes, is stopped by a marriage celebrated between Mr. Buckram, an eminent salesman, in Threadneedle-street, and Miss Dolly Juniper, the only daughter of an eminent distiller, of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields; a young lady adorned with every accomplishment that can give hap-

In omnibus quidam maxime tamen in jure, æquitas spectanda est. Diges. 50, 17, 18. Quoties æquitatem desiderii naturalis ratio aut dubitatio juris moratur, justis decretis temperanda est. Diges. 50, 17, 85. See the decision of Julian, in a case almost parallel to this. Diges. 28, 2, 13.

pinels to the married state. Or we are told, amidst our impatience for the event of a battle, that on a certain day, Mr. Winker, a tide-waiter at Yarmouth, was married to Mrs. Cackle, a widow lady of great accomplishments; and that, as soon as the ceremony was performed, they set out in a post-chaise for Yarmouth.

Many are the enquiries which such intelligence must undoubtedly raise, but nothing in this world is lasting. When the reader has contemplated with envy, or with gladness, the felicity of Mr. Buckram and Mr. Winker, and ransacked his memory for the names of Juniper and Cackle, his attention is diverted to other thoughts, by finding that Mirza will not cover this season, or that a spaniel has been lost or stolen, that answers to the name of Ranger.

Whence it arises, that, on the day of marriage, all agree to call thus openly for honours, I am not able to discover. Some, perhaps, think it kind, by a publick declaration, to put an end to the hopes of rivalry, and the fears of jealousy, to let parents know, that they may set their daughters at liberty whom they have locked up for fear of the bridegroom, or to dismiss to their counters, and their offices, the amorous youths that had been used to hover round the dwelling of the bride.

These connubial praises may have another cause. It may be the intention of the husband and wife, to dignify themselves in the eyes of each other; and, according to their different tempers or expectations, to win affection, or enforce respect.

It was said of the family of Lucas, that it was noble; for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters were virtuous. What would a stranger say of the English nation, in which, on the day of marriage, all the men are eminent, and all the women beautiful, accomplished, and rich.

How long the wife will be persuaded of the eminence of her husband, or the husband continue to believe that his wife has the qualities required to make marriage happy, may reasonably be questioned. I am afraid that much time seldom passes, before each is convinced that praises are fallacious, and particularly those praises which we confer upon ourselves.

I should therefore think, that this custom might be omitted, without any loss to the community, and that the sons and daughters of lanes and alleys, might go straighter to the next church, with no witnesses of their worth or happiness but their parents and their friends; but, if they cannot

not be happy on the bridal day without some gratification of their vanity, I hope they will be willing to encourage a friend of mine, who proposes to devote his powers to their service.

Mr. Settle, a man whose eminence was once allowed by the eminent, and whose accomplishments were confessed by the accomplished, in the latter part of a long life supported himself by an uncommon expedient. He had a standing elegy and epithalamium, of which only the first and last leaves were varied occasionally, and the intermediate pages were, by general terms, left applicable alike to every character. When any marriage became known, Settle ran to the bridegroom with his epithalamium; and when he heard of any death, ran to the heir with his elegy.

Who can think himself disgraced by a trade, that was practised so long by the rival of Dryden; by the poet, whose *Empress of Morocco* was played before princes, by ladies of the court?

My friend purposes to open an office in the Fleet, for matrimonial panegyrics, and will accommodate all with praise, who think their own powers of expression inadequate to their merit. He will sell any man or woman, the virtue or qualification which is most fashionable, or most desired; but desires his customers to remember, that he sets beauty at the highest price, and riches at the next; and, if he be well paid, throws in virtue for nothing.

A CAUTION to GARDENERS.

IT is generally agreed, that plants absorb moisture from the air, as well as from the earth; and that their juices move from their trunk to the extreme fibres of their roots, as well as to those of their branches, by their roots being enabled to push into the earth, with a force proportioned to the quantity of moisture perspired, which softens the earth, and lessens the resistance. This circulation is further confirmed from hence, that if the roots meet with an earth, or other substance, which they cannot pierce, or that is too dry to yield them nourishment, the shoot of the branches is proportionally checked; and if the branches are either cut off, or stripped of their leaves, while the plant is full of juice, the roots likewise suffer, and the plant frequently dies.

In spring, and while plants are in that luxuriant growing state, their juices are of a watery nature, abounding in what the chemists call their native salt; which is, perhaps, what gives the great vigour and force to their juices at that time. As

the summer advances, or as respectively in each their seed or fruit (the great end of their being) begins to ripen, their juices lose that saline watery state; and when in each their seed is come to full maturity, very few plants excepted, their juices have assumed a new quality. In perennial plants, all their juices become of an oily nature, both in their seed and bodies, in some more so, and in others less, nature having intended this change as a greater preservative against the winter's frost. In annual plants, whose only use is perfecting their seed, the whole of their powers are exerted in that alone; and as their seed ripens, their bodies become dry and withered, and their seed is abundantly stored with oil.

I was led into this reasoning a few days ago, by observing what appeared to me a very injudicious practice, viz. that of pruning fruit trees at this season of the year. The more flourishing a tree is, the thicker it is covered with leaves, and, while young, the greater shoots it makes; consequently it then abounds in juices. While the tree continues to make shoots, the fruit is yet, like the other juices, in a watery state, and its parts ductile, and easily extended by the protrusive or other force of the fluids. If, in this state, the branches or leaves are diminished, a check is given to the circulation: Their watery juices are easily exhaled; but having now lost their branches or leaves, which formerly absorbed moisture from the air, and kept up a brisk circulation with the roots, this watery juice is not again supplied so plentifully as it was before. The fruit, before sheltered from the sun by leaves, is now exposed to its scorching heat, while it ought to remain in a ductile growing state. The consequences both to trees and fruit, must be bad.

If the fruit is pretty far advanced, the quantity of juices in the tree is lessened, and the force of the circulation weakened. "This is granted (say the advocates of the present practice) but the whole power being before exerted in the production of branches and leaves, the richest juices are now solely expended on the fruit." In answer to this, I would reply, that the changes brought about by nature in the juices of plants are gradual, and more perfect, in proportion to the health and perfection of the plant: And, that, therefore, so manifest a stop, as is hereby put to nature in her course, must prove prejudicial both to the plant and fruit; for surely, as in animal digestion, the more perfect and strong the powers of

the plant remain, the higher and more perfect must its juices become. Of this we have a familiar instance in many fields, where, when corn grows too rank, the farmer sends in his sheep to eat the too luxuriant blades. His purpose is answered, but the corn never afterwards recovers this check given to the circulation, and the future stalks become less with smaller ears.

If the branches are cut while the tree is in a growing state, the consequences are still worse; for not only this year's, but next year's productions are also hurt. The buds from which next year's shoots arise, are formed as the shoots of this year grow up. If, therefore, a branch is cut, suppose near the extremity, while the juices are yet in brisk circulation, the further growth in length being now prevented, the juices swell and extend the buds which ought to have supplied next year's shoots. These late shoots being weak, what may be called an untimely birth, seldom are able to bear the rigour of the winter's frost. The misfortune is still more extensive; for they not only die, but communicate their malady even to the sound branch whence they proceed; so that often both perish. This check to the circulation making the change in the juices less perfect, the fruit buds are less stored with that elaborate oil, or oily mucilage, which should protect them in the winter, and strengthen them in the spring. Hence they fall a prey to the least inclemency in that season.

Judicious gardeners are so sensible of the necessity of a near proportion betwixt the branches and root, that so the circulation may be more uniformly carried on, that they regulate the state of the tree by pruning. Thus, when the branches bear too great a proportion to the roots, and the tree is sickly, they prune the tree early in the winter, or as soon as the fall of the leaves gives notice that the sap is at rest. The roots thus gaining in the proportion they bear to the branches, are enabled to afford juices in the spring sufficient for the remaining head: Or, where they find the roots apt to afford too abundant juices, they prune in the spring, which gives a check to the circulation, so that the gardener may have time to rear up proper branches to consume the too abundant moisture.

We may hence account for the blight so frequent in spring. As soon as the weather becomes warm at that season, watery juice then rising in plants is pretty quick motion, as appears by the

ping some particular trees. The same experiment shews, that a return of cold weather puts a stop to that quick motion. Suppose, then, that at this time weather warm enough to make the leaves expand, or some flowers to bloom, is suddenly succeeded by a great cold, or frost, the motion of the watery juice ceases. The circulation being thus stopped, there is not the necessary and proper supply of moisture to these tender parts; and the air carrying off what little moisture remains, they fall off in a dry parched condition. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 419.)

An Abstract of the Act of Parliament lately passed, for the Encouragement of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy, for establishing a regular Method for the punctual, frequent, and certain Payment of their Wages; for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same, for the Support of their Wives and Families; and for preventing Frauds and Abuses attending such Payments.

EVERY volunteer, entering his name, shall receive a certificate thereof gratis, and be entitled to wages, from the day of the date thereof, inclusive, upon his appearance on board within four days, if the place where he enters is not above 100 miles from the ship; 20, if above 100 miles; or 30, if above 200 miles; and shall have the usual conduct money, with two months wages advance, before the ship proceeds to sea.

1. Every supernumerary man, serving 30 days in a ship, shall be entitled to his wages, and all other benefits, as if he was a part of the complement; but men, lent to other ships, shall remain entitled to their wages on the books of the ship from which they were lent, until they be regularly discharged, and in no other.

2. Every inferior officer or seaman, turned over to another ship, that is then at sea, or shall come into a British port where there is a commissioner of the navy, shall be paid all the wages due to him in the former ship, before the other proceeds to sea, unless the admiralty order it otherwise, in cases of the greatest exigency; and, in this case, he shall receive his wages as soon as the ship shall again come into a British port where there is a commissioner of the navy.

3. No officer or seaman, turned over, shall be rated in a lower degree than he was before; and he shall have an advance of two months wages before the present wages, if not already received.

Such sums of money shall be appro-

priated and applied out of the supplies for any naval services, as shall be sufficient for the regular payment of all tickets made out pursuant to the act; so that as soon as any ship, which has been in sea pay twelve months or more, shall arrive in any British port, all the wages due, except the last six months, shall be immediately paid; and the whole shall be paid within two months, at farthest, after the arrival of such ship in port to be laid up.

6. The month shall consist of 28 days.

7. Upon application by any inferior officer or seaman in the service, who was absent when his ship was paid, or from the captain or commander of any ship in which they shall then serve, if it be in any British port where there is a commissioner; the commissioners of the navy shall immediately send the pay-books, or pay-lists, to such commissioner, who shall forthwith cause their wages to be paid.

8. The captain, or commander, shall make out a ticket, upon the death of every inferior officer or seaman, and transmit it, by the first safe opportunity, to the commissioners of the navy; and payment shall be made, within a month after the receipt thereof, without fee or reward, to the executors or administrators of such officers or seamen, or their attorney.

9. The captain, or commander, shall make out a ticket for every inferior officer or seaman discharged as unserviceable, and send it in the manner mentioned in the preceding article; he shall also give such officer or seaman a certificate of his discharge, containing an exact copy of the ticket, and a description of his person; and, upon the commissioners being satisfied that the ticket was made out for such person, they shall testify the same on such certificate, and immediately deliver him the ticket assigned for payment, which shall be made at the Navy-office, without fee or reward, to him, and no other person. If the ticket shall not have been sent to, or received by the commissioners of the navy, the copy of the ticket in the certificate shall entitle him to the money therein appearing to be due; and, if such officer or seaman produce his certificate to a commissioner of the navy residing in any British port, he, being satisfied about it, shall sign and transmit it to the commissioners of the navy; who, within four days after the receipt thereof, are to send a ticket, or, if such ticket has not been sent to, or received by them, the said certificate, to the commissioner at such port, who shall, thereon, cause immediate payment to be made, without fee or reward:

He shall also send such officer or seaman to the nearest hospital, to be received and victualled, from the time of his presenting such certificate, until payment is made. If any such certificate be lost or destroyed, or not presented by the person himself, or the money due on it shall not be paid before the general payment of the ship's company, the ticket shall be cancelled, and the wages payable, as if no ticket or certificate had been made out.

10. When a captain, or commander, shall send any inferior officer or seaman into any hospital or sick quarters, he shall transmit with him a ticket for his wages then due; and, if he be regularly discharged from thence as unserviceable, he shall have a certificate of his discharge, with the sick ticket annexed thereto; and, if he presents the same to a commissioner at any British port, such commissioner, after he has signed the certificate, shall forthwith send it to the commissioners of the navy, who, without delay, shall transmit a proper ticket, or pay-list, to the said commissioner, who shall cause immediate payment to be made to such officer or seaman, without fee or reward; who shall be maintained in such hospital, or sick quarters, from the time of his presenting the certificate and sick ticket until he receive what is due to him.

11. The payment of tickets, &c. shall not be delayed, tho' the muster or pay-books be not regularly sent to, and received by the commissioners of the navy; but, if any error be made in a ticket, &c. the loss shall be made good out of the wages of the captain or commissioner by whom it was made out.

12. As often as a ship, which is not in a port of Great-Britain, or on the coast thereof, shall have twelve months wages due, the captain, or commander, shall cause the names of all the inferior officers and seamen to be called over, and shall do the same at the end of every six months; and, if any of them shall then declare, or deliver in writing, the name and place of abode of his wife, father, or mother, and desire that the whole, or any part of his wages, then due, except for the last six months, should be paid to such wife, father, or mother, the captain or commander is strictly required to cause four lists to be made out of the persons desiring to make such remittances, which he shall, without delay, transmit to the commissioners of the navy; who, on the receipt thereof, shall immediately make out two bills for the payment of the wages so allotted by each person, one of which shall

be sent to the persons specified in the lists, and the other to the receiver, collector, or clerk of the cheque; and if the person, to whom any such bill is sent, shall, within six months from the date thereof, deliver the same to such receiver, &c. with a

A certificate that the person is the wife, father, or mother, of such officer or seaman, signed by the minister and churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the minister and two elders of the parish where such person was married or resides; such receiver, &c. being satisfied about the certificate, shall, without fee or reward, immediately pay the sum mentioned in the bill; and such bill, with a duplicate thereof, being produced at the Navy-office, shall forthwith be assigned for payment by the commissioners: But if payment of the said bill be not demanded, and a duplicate thereof, &c. be not delivered, within six months from the date thereof, it is to be cancelled, and the sum contained therein becomes payable to such inferior officer or seaman, when the ship shall be paid.

13. The proceedings are the same, if, when wages shall be paid at the Pay-office, or any of the out-ports, any inferior officer or seaman desires to remit the whole, or part of his wages, to his wife, children, parents, or any other person.

14. If, upon complaint to the commissioners appointed to manage the land-tax, customs, or excise, or the commissioners of the navy, it appears, that any receiver &c. hath, unnecessarily and wilfully, refused or delayed payment, or that he, or any person employed by him, hath taken any fee, reward, gratuity, discount, or deduction, on account of the payment of any such bill, they may fine such offender in any sum not exceeding 50*l*.

15. The wages, pay, and allowance earned by any indentured apprentice shall, as hath been usual, be paid to his master, unless he was above eighteen years of age when his indentures were executed, or shall be rated as a servant to any officer to whom such apprenticeship is unknown.

16. Captains, or commanders, shall send, from time to time, to the commissioners of the navy, compleat pay-books, lists, and tickets, and also, once in twelve months, compleat muster-books, and the penalty of forfeiting all their wages in the chest of Chatham, and of being liable to be farther punished by court-martial, except in cases of necessity, to be made appear to the satisfaction of the high-admiral, or commissioners of the navy.

17. The tickets, &c. shall be sufficient vouchers for payments thereon.

18. Captains, or commanders, issuing other tickets than the act directs, shall pay 50l. for every ticket, and also forfeit all their wages to the chest of Chatham.

19. No captain, or commander, shall be liable to any penalty for offending against the act, before June 1, 1759, unless he hath previously received this abstract.

20. No letters of attorney, for wages or allowances of money, shall be valid, unless therein declared to be revocable, and the same, if made by an inferior officer or seaman then in the service, be signed before, and attested by the commander, and one of the other signing officers, or by a clerk of the cheque; and, if made by a person after his discharge from the service, unless the same be signed before, and attested by the mayor or chief magistrate of the place where he then resides; or unless the letter, if made by an executor or administrator, be signed before, and attested by the minister and churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the minister and two elders of the parish where he resides.

21. All letters of attorney otherwise made, and all bargains, sales, &c. concerning wages or money due to inferior officers and seamen, shall be null and void.

22. No more than 1s. shall be taken for the probate of any will, or letters of administration, granted to the widows, children, &c. of inferior officers, seamen, or marines, dying in the service, unless the goods and chattels are of the value of 50l. not more than 2s. unless they are of the value of 40l. not more than 3s. unless they are of the value of 60l. under the penalty of 50l. to be paid by the offender to the party aggrieved. The case is the same as to the issuing out commissions to swear such widows, &c.

23. Whoever, willingly and knowingly, shall personate, or falsely assume the name or character of any person entitled to wages, &c. for service done in any ship of the royal navy, or the executor, &c. of such person, or shall procure any other so to do; or shall forge, or procure to be forged, any letter of attorney, or other power; or take a false oath, or procure it to be taken, to obtain the probate of a will, or letters of administration, in order to receive any wages, &c. shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death.

24. When the pay-books are closed, tickets shall be made out at the Navy-office to such seamen as have not received

their wages, &c. which shall be paid, in course, once a month.

25. British governors, ministers, or consuls, residing in foreign parts, or, where there are no such persons, any two British merchants are required to provide for sea-faring men and boys, subjects of Great Britain, who, by shipwreck, capture, or other unavoidable accident, shall be in those parts, or shall be discharged there as unserviceable from the royal navy, at 6d. per diem each, and to send them home with all convenient expedition.

26. Masters of ships shall have 6d. per diem for each man and boy above their complement.

27. Seamen shall not be taken out of the service for any debt under 20l.

28. But creditors may proceed to judgment and outlawry, and have an execution thereupon, except against their bodies.

29. Receivers of seamen's wages, taking more than 6d. per pound, shall, for every offence, forfeit 50l. and, if the offender be a clerk, officer, or servant, belonging to the navy, he shall lose his place, and be incapable of holding any one of profit in any such office.

30. Clerks, &c. in offices belonging to the navy, taking fees not allowed by the act for doing any thing thereby directed, shall be liable to the same forfeitures.

31. Parts of several acts in the 9th and 10th years of William III. the 4th of Q. Anne, and two acts in the 1st year of George II. relating to seamen, are repealed.

BY the bill passed the last sessions of parliament, to amend and explain the militia bill (see our Vol. for 1756, p. 259, 332, 382.) every city or town has the liberty to offer volunteers if they chuse it, instead of standing the chance of the ballot.

Every substitute is, equally with the person serving for himself, exempted from being pressed; and the substitute is also entitled (having been called out into actual service) to set up any trade in any place whatever.

Every militia man is to have his cloaths at the end of three years.

Every militia man, when the militia of his county shall be ordered into actual service, shall receive one guinea.

The families of the militia men shall, in their absence, be provided for out of the county stock.

If a militia man shall fall sick on a day of march, he is to be provided for.

The militia can never be sent out of the kingdom upon any pretence whatever;

nor can they, as appears by the oath they take, be employed, but only for the immediate defence of their country.

The captains have power of making corporals out of the private militia men, which is six pence advance each day of exercise; and the further vacancies of A serjeants are to be filled up out of the militia men, which is one shilling a day the whole year.—Militia men's sons may also be appointed drummers, which is six pence a day the whole year.

The regular payment of the militia is also fixed by another bill.

By the Act for the due making of Bread,

Magistrates and justices are empowered to summon dealers in grain, meal, and flour, before them, as they shall see occasion, and to examine such dealers on oath, in order to find out the true price at which grain, meal, and flour hath been sold within any magistrate's or justice's jurisdiction: And if any persons so required to be so examined refuse to attend for that purpose, or to be examined, or shall give any false account, they forfeit for each offence not exceeding 10l. D nor less than 40s.

All makers of bread for sale are to make the same with such meal or flour, and of such weight and goodness, and are to sell such bread at the price magistrates or justices, within their respective jurisdictions, shall direct, under a penalty not exceeding 5l. nor less than 40s. for every offence.

After the 24th of June, 1758, all bread made for sale is to be well made, and according to the goodness of the meal or flour wherewith the same ought and shall be appointed to be made.

And no allum, or preparation, or mixture, in which allum shall be an ingredient, or any other mixture or ingredient whatsoever (except genuine meal or flour, common salt, pure water, eggs, milk and yeast, or barm, and where yeast or barm cannot be had, then such leaven as magistrates or justices shall allow of) is to be put into or used in making any dough or bread, or as, or for leaven to ferment any dough or bread. (See our last Vol. p. 82, 301.)

And if any baker shall be convicted of having put any other ingredient into his bread, he is to forfeit for so doing, if a master baker, not more than 10l. nor less than 40s. or be committed to hard labour for a month at the magistrate or justice's discretion, within whose jurisdiction he shall so offend; and if a servant, not more than 5l. nor less than 20s. for every such

offence, or be committed as aforesaid, at the magistrate or justice's discretion; and the magistrate or justice, who shall convict any such offender, out of the penalty forfeited when recovered, is to cause the name of every such offender, together with his place of abode and offence, to be published in some news-paper, which shall be printed or published in or near the county, city, or place, where any such offence shall have been committed.

No person is to put into any corn, meal, or flour, which shall be ground, dressed, B or manufactured for sale, any mixture whatsoever, or sell, offer or expose to sale, any meal or flour of one sort of grain, as, or for the meal or flour of any other sort of grain, or any thing as for, or mixed with the meal or flour of any grain, which shall not be the real and genuine meal or flour of the grain, the same shall import, and ought to be, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence a sum not exceeding 5l. and not less than 40s.

No person is to put into any bread made for sale, any mixture of meal or flour of any other sort of grain, than of the grain the same shall import to be, and shall be allowed to be made with, or any other proportion of different sorts of grain or meal, than what shall be allowed to be put therein, or any mixture or thing, as for, or in lieu of flour, which shall not be the genuine flour the same shall import to be, under a forfeiture not exceeding 5l. nor less than 20s. for every such offence.

Persons whose bread shall be found deficient in weight, are to forfeit for the same not exceeding 5s. an ounce, nor less than 1s. for every ounce thereof, found deficient; and for any quantity less than an ounce, not exceeding 2s. 6d. nor less than 6d. so as complaint is made thereof within 24 hours after baking or sale in cities, towns, or boroughs, and within three days in counties at large.

Any justice (on complaint made to him on oath, that there is cause to suspect that any miller, or other person, who shall grind, dress, bolt, or any wise manufacture meal or flour for sale, or to make into bread to be sold, hath put therein any mixture, ingredient, or thing, not the genuine produce of the grain the same shall import to be, whereby the purity of such meal or flour shall be adulterated) is authorized either to search himself, or to empower any peace officer to enter into, and search any house, mill, shop, bakehouse, pastry, bolting-house, warehouse, or outhouse, of any miller, mealman, or baker,

baker, and to seize any adulterated meal or flour there found; and all ingredients which shall be there found for adulterating of meal or flour; and the same are to be forfeited and disposed of at the justices discretion, and the party in whose possession, or on whose premises any mixture or ingredient for adulterating the purity of meal, flour, or bread, shall be found (unless he can satisfy the magistrate the same was there for some other particular use) shall, on being convicted of any such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 10l. nor less than 40s. and the justice convicting him, shall cause his name, place of abode and offence, to be inserted in some news-paper, which shall be printed or published in or near the county, city, or place, where the offence shall have been committed.

Persons who shall obstruct any such search, are to forfeit a sum not exceeding 5l. nor less than 20s. for every such offence.

And no baker, miller, or mealman, is to act as a magistrate or justice of the peace in putting into execution any of the powers in the act mentioned, under 50l. D penalty for every offence.

Justices are empowered to hear and determine offences against the act in a summary way, and enforce witnesses to attend them, and levy money forfeited by distress and sale of offenders goods, and if no sufficient distress can be had, then to commit offenders to goal for a limited time,

ACCORDING to the late act, every dealer in made wines (commonly called sweets) who sells less than 25 gallons at one time, is obliged to take out a wine licence; the expence of which, to persons having a licence for beer and spirituous liquors will be 2l. 4s. 1d. To such who have a licence for beer only 4l. 4s. 1d. And to those who have neither 5l. 4s. 1d. The penalty of the act is 100l. The licence is a qualification to sell foreign wines, as well as sweets, under the name of wine, and will not subject those who take it out to the quartering soldiers. This regulation commenced the 5th of this month.—N. B. Persons who are already licensed for beer or spirits in the country, must send up those licences to London, otherwise a wine licence cannot be obtained under the full sum of 5l. 4s. 1d.

BY the act for an additional duty on windows, every house is to pay one shilling yearly, over and above the two shillings paid before; every house contain-

ing 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 windows, to pay only sixpence per window, as before; but every house containing 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 windows, is to pay fifteen pence for each window, instead of nine-pence; and every house containing 20 windows, or upwards, is to pay eighteen-pence for each window, instead of a shilling.

BY the act for taking off the duty of six-pence per ounce on wrought plate, it is enacted, That, in lieu thereof, from and after the 5th instant, each person trading in, or selling gold or silver plate, or any wares composed of gold or silver, or any wares in which gold or silver shall be manufactured; and all persons employed to sell gold or silver plate, or any such wares as aforesaid, at any auction or publick sale, or by commission, shall respectively take out a licence from the Excise office, for which they are to pay 40s. and to be renewed ten days at least before the expiration of twelve months after the taking out the first licence, under the penalty of 20l. for each offence.—But this act does not extend to subject persons to any penalty, for trading in gold or silver lace, gold or silver wire, thread, or fringe; nor does it repeal the act of the 29th year of his present majesty, for laying a duty on persons using silver plate in their families, &c.

E A DESCRIPTION of the River SANAGA, or SENEGAL, and of the French Settlements and Trade thereupon, from the latest Accounts. (See the annexed accurate MAP, &c.)

THIS famous river empties itself into the western ocean, in the north latitude of 15°. 55'. being in the same latitude with our Leeward Islands in the West-Indies, and about 56 marine leagues, or near 64 common leagues, to the north of the mouth of Gambia river. It is about half a league broad at its mouth; but inaccessible for large ships, because of a bar, as it enters the ocean, which has seldom above two fathom water, and is the more dangerous, as it often shifts its place, being sometimes two leagues above or below where it is at other times. But, after passing the bar, you have a fine broad river, from 18 to 25 feet deep, without any considerable ledge or shallow, for near 150 leagues up the river; so that it would be worth while to build a frigate above the bar, for keeping the natives in awe, and securing the trade; especially as such a frigate, during the time of the annual inundation, might pass the first ledge, and

fail or row up the river near 150 leagues further.

So far as has been yet discovered, this river keeps a due course from east to west, inclining a little towards the north, until it comes within two leagues and an half of the ocean; when it suddenly makes a turn to the south, and then runs about 25 leagues before it enters the sea. Where it has its source, or how many hundred leagues that source is above the cataract of Govina, which is reckoned 40 leagues by water above that of Felu, is not certainly known; for we have no account that any European has ever yet been above that cataract, and the accounts given by the natives are very little to be depended on. Till of late years geographers have always told us, that this river, and the river Gambia, or Gambia, are only two mouths of the famous river called the Niger, by the ancients; but we have as yet no good authority for determining this question: And, if it be so, the separation must be at a very great distance within land; for though our people have gone as far up the Gambia, as the French have gone up the Senegal, though not so far in a straight line, yet neither they, nor we, have discovered any sign of these two rivers coming from the same source.

In one of the many islands within the mouth of the Senegal, the French had, till March last, their principal fort and settlement; for the company, before it was in 1717, sunk into that called the Mississipi, was called the Sanaga company, and the governor of this fort was the chief director of all their affairs upon the coast of Africa. To this island the French have given the name of St. Louis, on which they built a fortress, which was the first they had upon the coast of Africa, and which they had possessed, without interruption, for 50 years before the year 1692, when James Booker, Esq; agent-general of our African company, made himself master of it; but it was soon after retaken by the French, and has been ever since, till March last, in their possession; by which means they have established several factories upon the river Senegal, and, in 1713, they built a regular fort, which they called St. Joseph, reckoned to be at least 300 leagues by water, up that river. By this they had greatly extended their trade upon the Senegal; and, after building this fort, they were encouraged to attempt a discovery of the kingdom of Bambuk, famous for the number and riches of its gold mines; for which purpose they built another fort, called St. Peter's, upon the

river Falema, near Kaynura, and a little above where it is joined by the Sanon Koles, or Gold River, which, from its name, and the quantities of gold brought down it by the natives, was supposed to come from the country of Bambuk.

A At last the company prevailed with the Sieur Compagnon, to go, by land, in search of this famous kingdom; and, in 1716, 1717, he was not only so lucky as to make the discovery, but to return in safety, and has given us a map of the country, which, according to him, fully answers the character given of it; for, in many places, the earth seems, at the very surface, to be impregnated with gold: This earth the natives dig up, and, by soaking and drenching it in water, the particles of gold, some of them pretty large, fall to the bottom, which the natives collect for sale, after giving their Farim, or king, his share, which is generally a moiety, and therefore they dare never carry on any work of this kind, but by his order, and under the inspection of his officers, though there are innumerable places in this kingdom where the earth is of this kind; and even in all the countries bordering upon the Gold River, as well as upon the river Falema, there are numbers of places where the earth is of the same quality, which makes the sand of all the rivers in this country so rich in gold dust. This last river the French have already traced more than 60 leagues above its confluence with the river Senegal, from whence we may judge of the vast extent of country with which they had opened a trade, by means of the river Senegal; for, besides this river of Falema, which comes from the south, there are several rivers which fall into the Senegal from the north, such as Kayor River, issuing from the great lake of that name, and Gumel River, issuing from another great lake in the kingdom of Kallon; by which rivers and lakes they drove a great trade with the Moors, as the river Senegal is the chief boundary between the country of the Moors, and that of the Blacks, and therefore the people near both sides of this river are a sort of mixed breed, between these two sorts of the human race, which nature herself seems to have made quite distinct.

Beside the trade in gold, which nature has made so plenty in the inland parts of this country, the French had a very great trade with the natives, in slaves, raw hides, and skins of wild beasts, ivory, drugs of several sorts, and particularly in gum-senega, so well known in this kingdom, and of so great use in some of our manufactures.



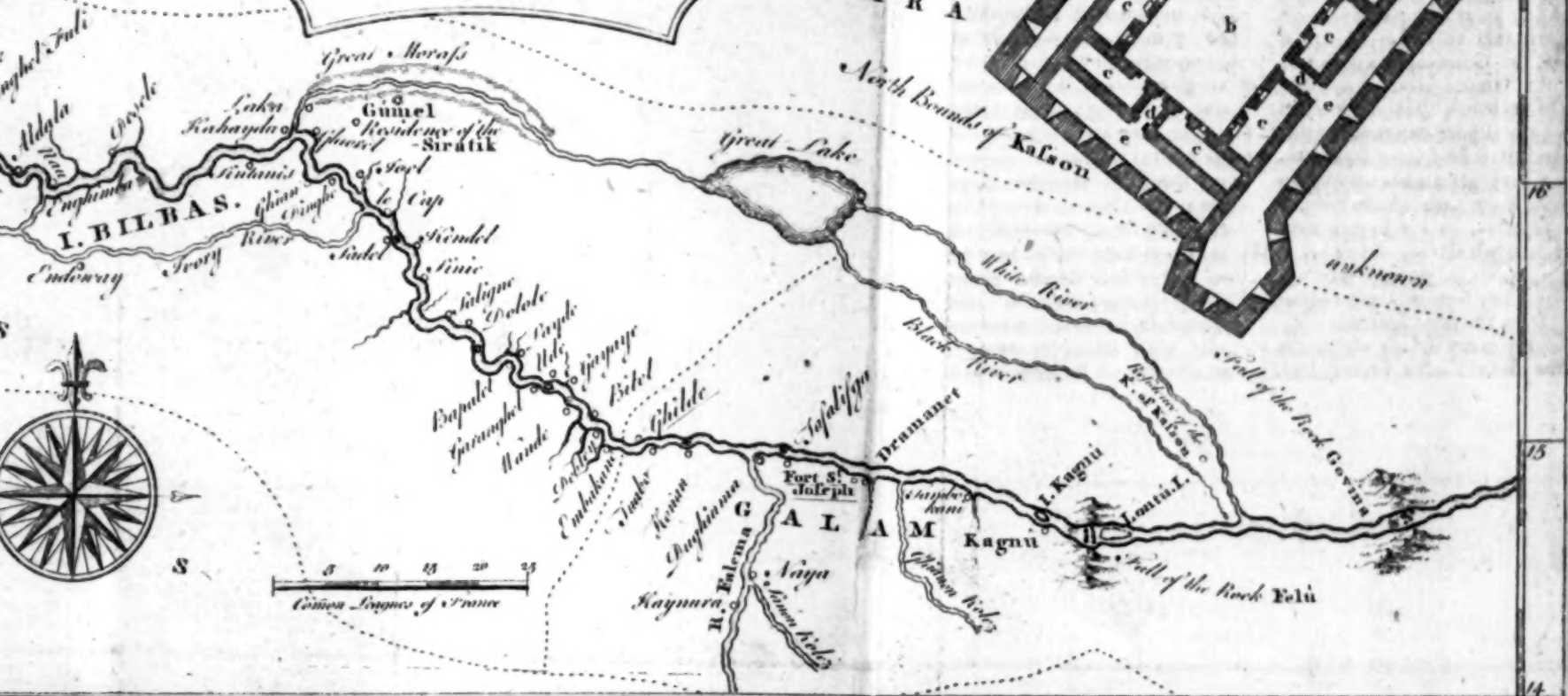
the Bar is not always the same place, there are passages over it, the River sometimes by the Point of Barbary higher than Ordinal

**A GENERAL MAP
of the RIVER
SANAGA or SENEGAL**

*from the Falls of Govina,
to the OCEAN;
taken by a French Engineer in 1718,
& Drawn by the S^r d'Anville,
from 4 particular Draughts
Publish'd by Labat.*

Plan of Fort S^t Joseph.

- a Entrance of the Port.
- b the Court.
- c Magazines.
- d S^t Joseph's.
- e Slave Booths.
- f the Stairs.



**ISLAND
of SANAGA,
SENEGAL
or S^t Louis.**

ISLAND of SOR

RIVER

SANAGA



Some letters from the East-Indies import, that all our forts and settlements there were in a good state of defence, and in no fear of any attempts of the enemy.

MONDAY, June 12.

The paper and corn-mills of Mr. Bigg, at Iping, in Sussex, were consumed by fire; damage 1200l.

TUESDAY, 27.

The court was ordered to go into mourning on July 2, for the prince royal of Prussia. (See p. 318.)

THURSDAY, 29.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Jacob Romart, a jeweller, for the murder of Theodore Wentworth, a fellow workman; and Henry Carrier, for publishing as true, an acceptance to a bill of Exchange, with intent to defraud, received sentence of death; and 21 for transportation.

SATURDAY, July 1.

The poll-books for sheriffs of this city for the year ensuing were finally closed at Guildhall, and the numbers were for Sir Joseph Hankey 1052; alderman Kite 1029; Tho. Truman, Esq; 1452; Tho. Whately, Esq; 1416. (See p. 313.)

Jacob Romart was carried from Newgate to Tyburn, and executed for the murder of Theodore Wentworth. He was a native of Norway, 28 years of age, and very unhappy in his temper: In his confinement he had taken little care to make a proper defence on his trial, and was regardless afterwards what became of him, being possessed of a spirit of obstinacy scarcely to be paralleled: He refused to acknowledge that he repented of the crime; but insisted he had a commission from God for what he did. It appears from the Ordinary of Newgate's account that he was a gloomy, visionary enthusiast; that he had twice fasted for an extraordinary length of time; and that Wentworth had been too free in joking with a man of his temper, tho', when he received his death's wound, no words had passed between them.

Arrived at St. Helen's commodore Howe, with his Squadron of men of war and all the transports. They were obliged to proceed to St. Helen's for want of provisions for the men, and forage for their horses. (See p. 313.)

On the 7th the troops disembarked and encamped, the foot on the Isle of Wight, and the horse on South-Sea common, at Portsmouth: They had 1200 sick, occasioned by the inclemency of the weather.

At a court of assistants of the worshipful company of Stationers, Charles Hitch, Esq; was chosen master, and Mr. deputy John Clarke and Mr. Allington Wilde, were chosen wardens of the said company for the year ensuing.

SUNDAY, 2.

Was observed, by his majesty's command, as a day of thanksgiving, for prince Ferdinand's victory. (See p. 335.)

July, 1758.

TUESDAY, 4.

Thomas Truman and Thomas Whately, Esqrs. were declared duly elected sheriffs of this city, &c.

The duke of Marlborough arrived in town, and was graciously received by his majesty at Kensington.

Being commencement day, at the university of Cambridge, at which were present his grace the duke of Newcastle, their chancellor, the following gentlemen were created doctors: In divinity, Dr. Mills, of Trinity college, Dr. Balguy, of St. John's college — In law, Dr. Richmond, of St. John's college, Dr. Simpson, of Trinity hall. — In physick, Dr. Hardinge, of Jesus college, Dr. Gisborn, of St. John's college, Dr. Wollaston, of Sidney college, Dr. Jacob, of King's college. — In musick, Dr. Buswell, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's chapels royal. — And sixty-eight masters of arts.

The following doctors proceeded at the act at Oxford. Doctors of divinity. Dr. Hall, of C. C. C. Dr. Dixon and Dr. Bolton, of Queen's, Dr. Douglas and Dr. Hallifax, of Baliol, Dr. Nash, of Worcester, Dr. Worthington, of Jesus, Dr. Scrope, of Oriel, Dr. Thorpe, of St. John's, Dr. Eyre, Dr. Bridell, and Dr. Smith (dean of Chester) of New college. — Doctor of physick. Dr. Gower, of Brazen Nose college. — Doctors of law. Dr. Bever and Dr. Cooper, of All Souls, Dr. Spry, of Christ Church, Dr. Richards, of Jesus, and Dr. Golding, of New college.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Admiral Saunders arrived at Spithead from the Streights, in the Monmouth, with the Revenge, Foudroyant, and Orpheus, and brought home with him above 1000 French prisoners. The Foudroyant is a surprising 84 gun ship, her guns are on two decks, her lower tier monstrous unwieldy and not easy to be worked, the shot weighing very little short of fifty pounds each. Notwithstanding their superiority in bulk, our thirty-two pound shot are thought by all judges to be on a par with them, and of as much efficacy when they take place. Her larboard side is most terribly mauled, there are seventy shot-holes on that side plugged up; she came home under jury-masts: Her lower tier abaft the mainmast are fine brass guns, several of which have very fine bustos in an oval compartment of Lewis XIV. The Orpheus is a fine large 64 gun ship, she is peppered very well too, her masts very much wounded: It is surprizing how they stood home; she also has several fine brass guns. The prisoners were put on board the Boyne, and from thence conveyed to Portchester castle. (See p. 310.)

MONDAY, 10.

His majesty reviewed three regiments of cavalry, from a gallery erected in Kensington gardens for that purpose, and they afterwards marched to Blackheath to encamp.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Was held a general quarterly court of the governors of the Asylum, when seven girls were admitted between the age of eight and twelve years, and seven were refused, not being thought proper objects; and at the same time, orders were given for the children in the Asylum, to be immediately supplied with leather stays. More girls have been admitted since. (See p. 258.)

A reprieve was brought to Newgate for Dr. Hensley, respiting his sentence for a fortnight, early in the morning; but however not so soon as to prevent the assembling of a great concourse of people to see him executed, who committed some disorders. The doctor has since been two or three times under examination, and it is said has made great discoveries.

THURSDAY, 13.

At four in the afternoon the tide of ebb, in the river Thames, was lower than has been for some years, occasioned by a strong westerly wind. The people on the shore, on both sides the water, were very numerous, and several picked up money, and things of value.

SUNDAY, 16.

Lord Anson, in the Royal George, with 17 other ships of war, arrived at Plymouth. (See p. 303.)

TUESDAY, 18.

At a court of aldermen, Sir John Barnard resigned his gown, and received the thanks of the court for his past services.

FRIDAY, 21.

Admiral Osborne, in the St. George, with the Monarque, capt. Montagu, arrived at Portsmouth, from the Mediterranean. (See p. 368.)

SATURDAY, 22.

Lord Anson and admiral Holmes sailed from Plymouth, with a fleet of 18 sail, to the westward.

MONDAY, 24.

Hume's and Kingsley's regiments, and the Welch fusileers, under general Kingsley, sailed for Embden.

His royal highness prince Edward arrived at Portsmouth, and the next morning went from the dock-yard in the Essex's twelve oar'd barge, on board that ship, attended by lord George Sackville and admiral Holborne. His royal highness had the standard of England flying in the bow of the boat. Admiral Holborne's barge followed with his flag flying in the bow of his boat, and all the captains following in seniority.

TUESDAY, 25.

A further respite to Nov. 8, was granted to Dr. Hensley. (See the 12th.)

At a court of aldermen, Tho. Whately, Esq; swore himself disqualified for serving the office of sheriff of this city; and a prosecution was ordered to be commenced against Thomas Truman, Esq; for refusing to take upon him that office.

A court of common council was held at

Guildhall, when a motion was made, and unanimously agreed to, that the thanks of the court should be presented in form to Sir John Barnard, for his honourable and disinterested discharge of the high offices he long filled as a magistrate and representative of this great and opulent city. The court of aldermen also voted their thanks, and they were soon after carried to Sir John by the town clerk.

Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. and alderman of Castle Baynard ward, accepted of the ward of Bridge without.

Henry March, Esq; paid 400l. and 20 marks, into the chamber of London, to be excused serving the office of sheriff.

THURSDAY, 27.

Nathaniel Nash, Esq; was elected alderman of Castle Baynard ward, in the room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, now father of the city, and alderman of Bridge ward without.

James Dandridge and Matthew Rolliston, Esqrs. were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Several houses were consumed by fire, in Brook-street, Old Soho.

The Litchfield and Faulkland men of war are arrived at Plymouth, with the trade under convoy from the Leeward Islands, consisting of 82 sail, 50 of them for the port of London.

Cardinal Charles Rezzonico, a noble Venetian, bishop of Padua, aged 65, was elected pope the 6th of this month, and has taken the name of Clement XIII. He was raised to the purple in 1737, by Clement XII. (See our last Vol. p. 19, & seq. for an account of the pope, conclave, &c.)

Seven women were killed, at the beginning of the month, by the fall of an old house, in the ruins near Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and seven other persons that were sadly hurt, died afterwards of their bruises in St. Giles's workhouse. The mob have since pulled some of those ruinous houses down, with a view of preventing further mischief; but one old woman was killed by their officiousness.

The lightning has done some mischief in many parts of the kingdom.

At the assizes at Northampton, four were capitally convicted, but afterwards reprieved: At Oxford one, but reprieved: At Abingdon three, but reprieved: At Nottingham one, but reprieved: At Worcester one, but reprieved: At Stafford one, but reprieved: At Chelmsford nine, four of whom were reprieved: At Winchester four: At Maidstone one: And York was a main assize: At Shrewsbury three, but reprieved: At Salisbury two: At Horsham two, for smugglers, for the murder of a dragoon.

The corporation of the city of Bath have given 200l. to the Marine Society.

The following lord lieutenants have appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz. Lord Irwin, for the East-Riding of Yorkshire; earl of

thumberland, for Northumberland and Newcastle; earl Gower, for Staffordshire; earl of Hertford, for Warwickshire; lord Strange, for Lancashire; lord Edgcumbe, for Cornwall. (See p. 368.)

Newcastle, July 15. On Saturday last arrived from Greenland, the Resolution, Hedley, with two whales; the Phoenix, Gairs, with one; the Robert, Frank, with one; and the Swallow, Knox, a clean ship. And on Tuesday, the Dolphin, Grieves, with one; by whom we hear that the season has been very tempestuous, the fishery very unsuccessful, and that several English and Dutch ships were lost.

The crew of the Leviathan, of Whitby, capt. Ofle, are brought home by the ships arrived here from Greenland, the ship being lost; as were the Cunliffe, of Liverpool, capt. Liddle, the Prince William, of Yarmouth, and the Borrowstowness, of Borrowstowness.

There is advice that commodore Stevens, with four ships of the line, arrived at Bombay in the middle of October last. (See our last Vol. p. 145.)

We also hear, that 4000 Marats, cavalry, have joined the English in the kingdom of Golconda.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

June 15. **T**HOMAS Gregory, a rich farmer, near Black Barnsley, in Yorkshire, aged 80, was married to Mrs. Lydia Trunball, of the same age and place.

24. Walter Strickland, Esq; to Miss Messenger, of Fountain-Abbey, in Yorkshire.

July 1. Richard Temple, Esq; to Miss Anne-Sophia Temple.

William Turton, of Oxfordshire, Esq; to Miss Clarke, of Hertford.

2. James Williams, of Flintshire, Esq; to Miss Polly Reed, of Finchley.

James Downham, of Chichester, Esq; to Miss Elkins.

John Rogers, Esq; to Miss Edmonds.

4. Frederick Vane, Esq; to Miss Henrietta Meredith, of Westminster.

6. Mr. William Valiant, to Miss Nancy Hay.

9. Thomas Gardner, of York, Esq; to Miss Nancy Lewis, of Endfield.

John Hart, jun. Esq; to Miss Jenny Vainner, of Kensington.

William Mayne, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Allen, daughter of the late lord viscount Allen, with a fortune of 3000l. per annum.

10. Thomas Rowland, of Gosport, Esq; to Miss Thompson, of Eltham.

Thomas Trollope Browne, Esq; to Miss Nedham.

11. Tho. Cottle, of Somersetshire, Esq; to Miss Polly Wood, of Carnhalton, in Surry, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Mr. William Thornton, to Miss Thornton, a daughter of Robert Thornton, Esq;

James Archer, Esq; to Miss Cox.

16. Tho. Rowland, to Miss Thompson.

19. Walter Waring, Esq; member for

Bishop's castle, to Miss Ranby, daughter of John Ranby, Esq; sergeant surgeon to his majesty.

Rev. Mr. Massey, rector of Ditchingham, in Norfolk, to Miss Elcock, of Pool hall.

William Ward, of Birmingham, Esq; to Miss Polly Selby.

20. Anthony Dawson, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Savile.

Robert Bull, of Chichester, Esq; to Miss Brereton.

Richard Bridges, of Cumberland, Esq; to Miss Hale, of Bampton, in Devonshire.

23. Charles Skipton, Esq; to Miss Sukey Whitehead.

June 24. Lady of Wenham Coke, Esq; was delivered of a son.

July 1. — of Charles Yorke, Esq; solicitor general, of a daughter.

Lady Harriott Conyers, of a daughter.

10. Lady Elizabeth Worsley, of a daughter.

11. Lady of the Hon. George Barnwell, of a son.

12. Marchioness of Tweeddale, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

June 27. **H**ENRY Trent, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

Sir William Lockhart, of Carstairs, in Scotland, Bart.

Anthony Baynton, of Wallington, in Surry, Esq;

28. Lieutenant-general James Cochran, of Hampstead. He was formerly lieutenant-colonel to Oglethorpe's regiment, and afterwards colonel of a regiment of marines.

29. Mrs. Bampfylde, relict of John Bampfylde, Esq; of Somersetshire.

30. Mr. William Ellis, of Little Gaddesden, in Hertfordshire, author of many Treatises on Husbandry, &c.

Stephen Winthrop, Esq; an eminent merchant.

July 1. James Dickens, of Hertfordshire, Esq;

3. Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Mr. Richard Baldwin, sen. bookseller, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

John Freeman, of Orset, in Essex, Esq;

Rev. Mr. Burn, second master of Merchant Taylor's school.

4. Mrs. Le Blanc, wife of Thomas Le Blanc, a South-Sea director.

Right Hon. Brabazon Ponsonby, earl of Besborough, and lord Ponsonby, of Sysonby, in England; succeeded in title and estate, by his eldest son William, visc. Duncannon, now earl of Besborough, &c.

5. William Chapman, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Henry Fines, Esq; who was drunk to for sheriff by alderman Dickenson.

Benjamin Everard, Esq; son of Edward Everard, of Lynn, in Norfolk, Esq;

William Hicks, Esq; of Whitehaven, an eminent West-India merchant.

7. Major John Elwes, late of the first troop of horse-guards.

Edmund Anguish, Esq; a paymaster of Exchequer bills, &c. &c.

William Bigges, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Northumberland.

Lady of the late Sir Herbert Packington, Bart. and mother of the present baronet.

James Dundas, of Castle-Cary, in Scotland, Esq;

9. Mrs. Ryder, relict of Mr. Ryder, an eminent linen-draper, late of Cheapside.

Mr. John Douglas, surgeon, an eminent and skilful anatomist.

Thomas Forsett, of Chelmsford, Esq;

Henry Baxter, of Whitehall, Esq;

Lady of Rob. Palmer, Esq; in child bed.

Janet viscountess dowager of Oxenford.

10. Lady of Sir Gerard Napier, of Critchill, in Dorsetshire, Bart.

12. William Lancelot, of Red Lion-square, Esq;

George Henry Wakes, Esq; at the Hot Wells, Bristol.

Miss St. Quintin, eldest daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.

15. Stephen Harris, of Winborn, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

17. Tho. Crofts, of Berkeley-square, Esq;

John Heneage, of Grosvenor-square, Esq;

Mr. Charles Renton, a musician, aged 96, an honest, worthy man.

18. Mr. Michael Martindale, deputy of the ward of Faringdon within.

21. Thomas Jekyll, Esq; brother of the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the Rolls.

24. Hon. Mrs. Tuston, sister to the late earl of Thanet.

Rev. Mr. Dyer, minister of Coneby, in Lincolnshire, author of that excellent Poem, *The Fleece*, &c. (See our last Vol. p. 197.)

The facetious Bat Platt, celebrated for singing *Mad Tom*, in the infancy of Sadler's Wells.

Rev. David Rutherford, 22 years minister of the English church, at Flushing, in Zealand.

John Dartel, a peasant, at Bourdeaux, in France, aged 110. He was a gardener, became blind at 86, and recovered his sight, by couching, at 106.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, July 8. The king has been pleased to order his letter recommendatory to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, to elect Christopher Wilson, D. D. to the place of canon residentiary of the said church, vacant by the translation of the Right Rev. Thomas late bishop of Oxford, to the see of Canterbury.

To grant unto Reeve Ballard, M. A. the place and dignity of a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Wilson,

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. Myres was presented to the vicarage of Thorpe, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. John Offley, to the vicarage of Earham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Eglinton, to the rectory of Saxlingham, with Sharrington, in Norfolk. — Mr. Samuel Browne, to the rectory of Haddiscoe-Thorpe, in Norfolk. — Mr. Samuel Noakes, to the vicarage of Apthorpe, in Northamptonshire. — Robert Styleman, M. A. to the vicarage of Burnham-Market, in Norfolk. — John Cock, M. A. to the rectory of Suckley, in Worcestershire. — Edward Harrison, M. A. to the vicarage of Bornington, in Wiltshire. — Benj. Mence, M. A. to the rectory of All-hallows, London Wall. — James Rogers, B. A. to the vicarage of Southam, in Somersetshire. — Joseph Bridges, M. A. to the rectory of Modbery, in Leicestershire. — Mr. Bryant, to the vicarage of Langham-Episcopi, in Norfolk. — Mr. Lane, to the vicarage of Field-Dawling, in Norfolk. — Mr. William Langhorne, to the vicarage of Shappe, in Westmoreland. — Mr. Sherwood, to the rectory of Flawton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Samuel Burrough, to the rectory of Holton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Freeman, to the rectory of Shilton cum Stour, in Gloucestershire. — Frederick Nicholson, M. A. to the rectory of Wintesham, in Suffolk. — Mr. Boaware, to the living of Conesby, in Lincolnshire, worth 200l. per ann. — Mr. Offley, to the vicarage of Cratfield, in Suffolk. — Mr. Jagoe, to the rectory of Tavistock, in Devonshire. — William Ellis, M. A. elected, by the Grocers company, rector of All-hallows, Staining, in Mark-lane. — Mr. Venn, lecturer of St. Alban's, Wood-street.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable George Wakefield, M. A. to hold the rectory of the South Medietty of Claypole, in Lincolnshire, with the rectory of St. Nicholas, in Nottingham, worth 300l. per ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, July 4. Richard Dauber, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of the excise in Scotland, in the room of Richard Dowdeswell, Esq; deceased. — Tho. Sheriff, Gent. rouge dragon poursuivant at arms, in the room of Henry Hill, Esq; who was promoted to the office of Windsor herald at arms.

—, July 25. The king has been pleased to appoint his grace Charles duke of Marlborough, to be commander in chief of all the British forces that are intended to serve on the Lower Rhine. — To constitute and appoint col. Daniel Webb to be quartermaster general to the troops going to Germany. — Henry Stubbs, Richard Burton, and Francis Gore, Esqrs. to be majors of brigade: And capt. Stuart Douglas, judge-advocate to the said troops. — To constitute and

and appoint William Whitmore, Esq; major-general, to command, in the absence of the governor, the town of Berwick upon Tweed and Holy Island.—The Right Hon. Henry Pleydell, lord visc. Downe, to be a captain of foot.—Sempill, Esq; captain; Thomas Thorp, Esq; captain-lieutenant; George Fenwick, Gent. lieutenant, and William Stephenson, Gent. ensign, in the 11th regiment of foot.—To constitute and appoint Christopher Woodward, Gent. to be adjutant to the militia regiment of foot for the county of Dorset, commanded by the Right Hon. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftsbury.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Henry Ellis, Esq; appointed governor of Georgia, in the room of John Reynolds, Esq;—Ralph Bell, Esq; collector of the customs, on the death or surrender of his father.—Sir Robert Wilmot, deputy secretary to the lord chamberlain.

B—K—T—S.

Abraham Leach, sen. of Newbold, in Lancashire, dealer.
Mary Butters, of Stoke Newington, dealer and chapwoman.
William Howard, of St. Dunstan in the West, pewterer.
Thomas Blifson, late of Northampton, grocer.
John Biddle and Robert Mitton, of Leadenhall-street, hosiers and partners.
Robert Gibson, of Manchester, dealer and chapman.
John Hammond, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, grocer and tallow-chandler.
William Cottle, of Trowbridge, in Wilts, linen-draper, mercer, shopkeeper, and chapman.
Susannah Glover, of Edgware, shopkeeper and chapwoman.
Thomas Fell, jun. of St. Clement Danes, taylor, dealer, and chapman.
John Simons, of St. Olave Southwark, victualler, dealer, and chapman.
John Biddle, of Leadenhall-street, hosier, dealer, and chapman.
Daniel Speed, of Shepton-Malet, clothier.
Tho. Jackson and Arthur Rickards, of Leicester, hosiers.
Richard Meers, of Spalding, merchant.
William Mason, of York, grocer.
Edmund Toulman, of St. Martin's le Grand, goldsmith, dealer and chapman.
George Dare, of Chard, in Somersetshire, serge-maker.
Benj. Goodman, of Devizes, baker and chapman.
Francis Lowther and Dinah Powell, of Bristol, distillers and partners.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths
Bordeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	58. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	58. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qr.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for July, 1758.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **THE Blessings of Christian Philosophy:** Being a Treatise on the Beatitudes. By Art. George, D. D. pr. 3s. 6d. Woodgate.
2. Forms of Devotion for the Use of Families, pr. 1s. Griffiths.
3. Impartial Remarks upon Dr. Warburton's Preface, pr. 1s. Cooper.

PHYSICK, &c.

4. The Nature and Qualities of Bristol Water. By A. Sutherland, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Owen.
5. A second Letter to an Apothecary at Windsor. By C. Bateman, pr. 6d. Coote.
6. The Virtues of Wild Valerian, &c. By John Hill, M. D. pr. 1s. Baldwin. (See p. 361.)
7. Observations on the Air and Epidemical Diseases. From the Latin of Dr. Huxham, pr. 5s. Staples.

HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY.

8. The Continuation of Rapin. By Tindal, Vol. XVIII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.
9. The Life and Actions of Frederick King of Prussia, N^o I. pr. 4d. Wilkie.

ANTIQUITIES.

10. The Roman Antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassensis. By Edward Spelman, Esq; 4 Vols. 4to. pr. 3l. 12s. Whiston.
11. A short Review of Mr. Hooke's Observations on the Roman Senate, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

LAW.

12. An Alphabetical Index to all the Abridgments of Law and Equity, pr. 15s. Worrall.

POETRY.

13. A Poem on the Pomfret Statues, pr. 6d. Rivington.
14. Socrates, a Dramatick Poem. By Arnyas Bushe, Esq; pr. 3s. Doddsley.
15. A new Birth-Day Ode, for 1758, pr. 6d. Cooper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Jus Ducem eligendi Perillust. Statibus Curlandiae et Semigalliae competens, extincta quoque stirpe Mascul. Kettleri, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.
17. A compleat List of the French Army, pr. 1s. Staples.
18. A Letter to the Author of the Estimate, &c. pr. 6d. Pridden.
19. Fifteen Orations. By J. Wetherall, pr. 2s. Dilly.
20. The Case of the Royal Martyr, pr. 6s. Richardson.
21. A genuine and particular Account of the late Enterprize to the Coast of France, pr. 1s. Griffiths. (See p. 348.)
22. A genuine Narrative of the Enterprize against the Stores and Shipping at St. Maloes, pr. 1s. 6d. Staples.
23. The Unfortunate Shipwright, pr. 6d.
24. An

24. An exact Account of the late Expedition, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

25. Things as they are, pr. 2s. Hooper.

26. Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor, pr. 1s. Scott.

SERMONS.

27. At the Opening of the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland. By William Leechman, D. D. pr. 1s. Wilson.

28. Before the University of Oxford. By John Free, D. D. pr. 6d. Sandby.

29. Two. Before the University of Cambridge. By Sam. Ogden, D. D. Rivington.

30. At the Consecration of the Bishop of Bristol. By Mr. Backhouse, pr. 6d. Whiston.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

June 26. **T**HE Prussian army which had so long kept the Swedish troops blocked up in Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen, entirely evacuated that part of Pomerania belonging to Sweden, their rear guard having, that day, repassed the river Pene. The same day the first division of the reinforcement expected from Sweden, arrived near Stralsund; and, July 1, a detachment from the Swedish army marched to attack the few Prussian troops that had been left at Anclam, Demmin, and other places, to guard the Prussian frontier on that side. As to the rest of the Prussian troops that were in Pomerania, they had all assembled together under count Dohna, and marched towards the eastern frontier of Prussian Pomerania, to oppose the Russian army under general Fermer, who had began to penetrate into that frontier. But after having ravaged some districts in that dutchy, the Russians altered their course, turned to the left, and marched towards Silesia, with a view, perhaps, to join another Russian army under general Brown, who had marched through Poland, and by that time had passed by Posna; so that, by the 1st instant, both these armies were upon the frontiers of Silesia, and some of their Cossacks had made an inroad into that province, to the great terror of the inhabitants.

While the Russians were thus slowly advancing, the king of Prussia was vigorously carrying on the siege of Olmutz; but as a most obstinate defence was made, by the brave general Marshal the governor, it held out longer than his Prussian majesty expected, so that his army began to be in want of ammunition and provisions; therefore, he had ordered a large convoy of both to be sent to him from Silesia. Of this, it seems, count Daun got information, and he resolved to intercept it, if possible. For this purpose he privately sent out two strong detachments, one under general Loudohn, and the other under general Siskowitz, both of whom came up with, and attacked the convoy, on the 30th ult. at night; an account of which attack, and the raising the siege of Olmutz,

couched in very exulting terms, was sent by count Daun to the French general count Clermont. However, by accounts we have since received, it appears, that the Prussians retired in very good order; that they carried, not only all their baggage, but all their heavy artillery, except five mortars and three pieces of battering cannon, along with them; and that, though their rear has been several times attacked by the Austrians, they, on the 7th instant, had got to Leutomyfel, in their way to Glatz, without any considerable loss. From hence it seems to be his Prussian majesty's design, to go and give battle to the Russians; but as he is followed by the Austrian army, under count Daun, he may, perhaps, find an opportunity to turn and give them battle, before he approaches too near the Russians; and as he has one army under his brother, prince Henry, in Saxony, and another under count Dohna in Pomerania, one or both of them may have private orders to join him upon his march; for, as the Russian general Fermer has marched towards Silesia, count Dohna will be at full liberty to meet his sovereign; and the army of execution, under the prince of Deuxponts, at Saatz in Bohemia, does not seem to be in a condition to prevent prince Henry, now encamped near Zwickau, from marching to join his brother.

As to the armies on the Rhine, in the late battle between them*, the allies now reckon they had 10 officers, 17 subalterns, 269 common men, and 997 horses killed; 15 officers, 38 subalterns, 701 common men, and 55 horses dangerously wounded; 19 officers, 38 subalterns, 372 common men, and five horses slightly wounded; and 33 soldiers, and 27 horses missing; so that the whole in killed, wounded and missing, is 44 officers, 93 subalterns, 1375 men, and 184 horses. And the French make their loss to amount only to 312 officers, and 3409 soldiers, both in killed and wounded; but we are persuaded it is much more considerable; for the French army, presently after the battle, retired first to Neufs, and then under the cannon of Cologne, where they continued, without daring to march to the relief of Dusseldorp, which prince Ferdinand laid siege to, and began to bombard on the 28th; but the siege lasted not long; for, on the 8th instant, the garrison, consisting of 2000 men, surrendered, and were allowed to march out with the usual military honours, but on condition not to serve for a full year against the allies. On the same day the prince of Clermont, with the king's leave, resigned the command of the French army to lieutenant-general de Contades; and that army having since the battle been reinforced by the arrival of several fresh regiments, this new French general began, on the 10th, to march towards the allied army under prince Ferdinand; but as the little river Erft, or Erff, is between them, neither

can easily attack the other, in their present situation; so that prince Ferdinand may probably be joined by the British troops, the first division of which landed the 20th at Embden, before any engagement happens between him and the French under M. de Contades.

In the mean time the other French army, under the prince Soubize, is marched from Hanau, with a design to penetrate into the landgrate of Hesse; but they have already met with a rub; for as their van-guard were on the 16th inst. attempting to take post at Otterheim, between Giessen and Marburg, it was surprized, defeated, and dispersed by the Hessian militia, and a great part of the two regiments with Fischer's corps, of which it consisted, were either killed or made prisoners; so that they must, for the future, march with more caution; and an army of regular troops under the prince of Ysenburgh is assembling, and will be soon ready to give them a warm reception.

Amsterdam, July 15. An advice boat is arrived here in 27 days from St. Eustatia, on board of which are three deputies from that colony, who are, it is said, commissioned to present a petition to our West-India company, to engage it to ask of the state the assistance of some men of war to oppose the enterprizes of the English, who have kept that island in a manner blocked up for some time.

Amsterdam, July 17. The college of admiralty of this city have given notice, that a man of war will shortly sail from the Texel to escorte the merchantmen of this country that are bound to the ports of France, as far as off Ushant.

Paris, July 7. The Comet frigate arrived on the 27th ult. at Port Louis from Cape-Breton, in 17 days, with advice, that on the 1st of June admiral Boscawen appeared in the bay of Gabaras, near Louisburgh; upon which the governor reinforced all the posts along the coast. On the 8th, at four in the morning, the English began the attack in flat-bottomed boats, supported by frigates, on the side of the Cormoranderie, where they met with a warm reception, and lost near 1200 men. Mean while a part of the enemy's boats took shelter at the foot of some steep rocks on the right of the Cormoranderie, in a place which was thought inaccessible, and got to the top of them in great numbers before they were observed. Our troops, after making the best resistance they could, retired to Louisburgh, where every thing was prepared for a vigorous defence, the place being well supplied with all necessaries.

We are further informed, that in the above attack we lost the Sieur de Langlade, captain of grenadiers of the regiment of Burgundy; the Sieur de Romainville, lieutenant in the same company; the Sieur de Belista, captain of grenadiers of the battalion of Artois, with a lieutenant of the so-

rein volunteers. That we had three other officers wounded; and that the number of our soldiers killed, wounded, or made prisoners, amounted to about 150.

Extract of a Letter, by a Courier, from Prince Ferdinand, to the Hague, July 25.

"**H**IS Prussian majesty having quitted Moravia, marched with his whole army in three columns, directly into Bohemia. He was followed by all the Austrian irregulars, being 30,000 men, and by count Daun's army, which was twice as strong. The king having gained three marches, halted, and having refreshed his troops, marched, in order of battle, to Koniggratz, on the 12th instant; attacked and routed the Austrian forces. But count Daun having received some reinforcements, attacked his Prussian majesty, in his turn, and was, after a very obstinate and bloody engagement, repulsed and defeated. The Prussians have taken several large magazines, a great many cannon, and an immense quantity of baggage."

[This news is confirmed by letters from Hamburgh, the Hague, and Utrecht, and no doubt will be authenticated in the Gazette of this night, Saturday the 29th.

BILLS of Mortality from June 20. to July 25.

Christ.	{ Males 703 Femal. 635 }	1338
Buried	{ Males 746 Femal. 737 }	1483
Died under 2 Years old		530
Between 2 and 5		147
5 and 10		72
10 and 20		56
20 and 30		101
30 and 40		142
40 and 50		116
50 and 60		107
60 and 70		92
70 and 80		91
80 and 90		27
90 and 100		2

1483

Buried	{ Within the Walls	114
	{ Without the Walls	338
	{ In Mid. and Surry	687
	{ City & Sub. West.	344

1483

Weekly, June 27	317
July 4	342
11	278
18	259
25	287

1483

Decreased in the Burials in the Month, to the 18th, 82.

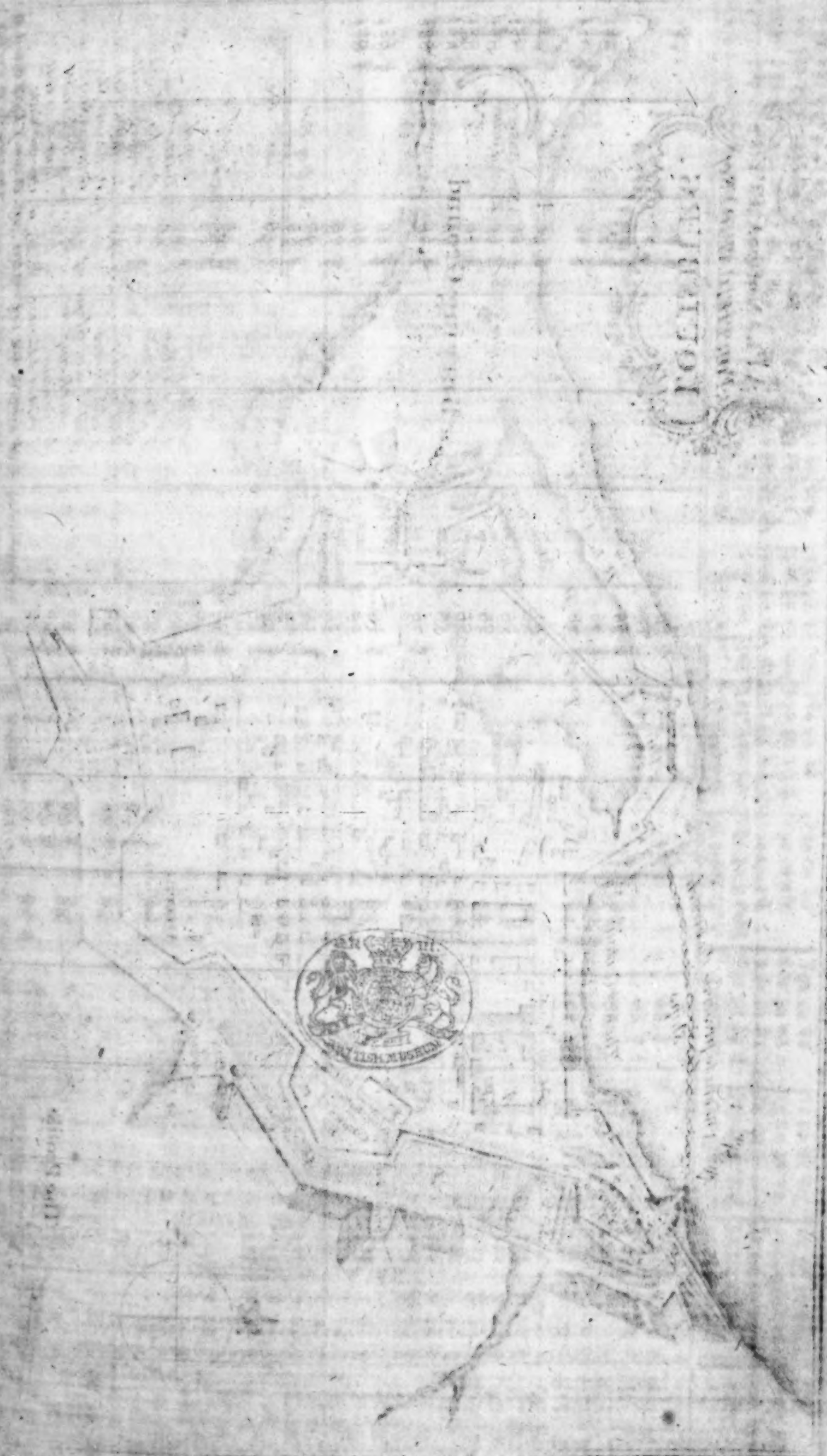
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1 Dr. 23.

Prices

BANK	India	South Sea S.	Sea An.	S. Sea old	S. Sea An.	R. 3 ½ p.	Cent. S. S. An	1 p. Cent.	3 Bank
STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.
old in S. A.	ad S. new in S.	New 2d S. C. B. An.	B. Annu.	1751.	Ind. Ann.	An. 1756.	An. 1757.	An. 1757.	An. 1757.

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 28s. to 39s. od q	10l. 12s load	12l. 10s load	12l. 9s load	12l. 00s load	12l. 10s load	44s to 61 qu	46s to 56 qu	8s od buffel	8s od buffel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
Barley 15s to 18s 6d.	27s to 23 qr	28s to 26 qr	27s to 30 qr	20s to 30 qr	19s to 23 qr	27s to 29	25s to 31	3s 9d	3s 6d to 0s od	Hay per Load 54s.
Oats 13s to 17s 6d.	21s to 24 od	27s to 22	18s to 28s	19s to 20 ood	16s to 19 6d	18s to 29	19s to 27	1s 4d to 2s	2s 0d to 0s od	Coals 39s. per Chald.
Beans 20s to 23s 6d.	37s to 38 od	29s to 34	38s to 40s	24s to 35 ood	24s to 34	34s to 50	36s to 42	4s to 4s 4d	4s 8d to 0s od	

LOTTERY TICKETS, July 3, 12l.—20, 11l. 19s. 6d.—25, 11l. 17s. 6d.—28, 11l. 17s.



COLLEGE
OF THE
BAY OF
BOSTON



1780

For the Lond. Mag.



A PLAN of the CITY & FORTIFICATIONS of LOUISBURG.

A New Battery
Erected since
1748

Line & Ash

Burying Ground

Scale of Feet
0 200 400 600 800

References.

- a. Glacis
- b. Court-Way
- c. Traverses
- d. Ditch
- e. Parapet
- f. Rampart
- g. Tides or Slope of the Rampart
- h. Casemates
- i. Guard Houses
- k. Governor's Apartment
- l. Chapel
- m. Barracks
- n. Powder Magazine
- o. Fortification House
- p. Arsenal & Bakehouse
- q. Ordnance Storehouse
- r. General Storehouse
- s. Fireworks Gate
- t. Magazine Gate
- u. Queen's Gate
- v. Prison Gate
- w. Prison
- x. Prison
- y. Prison

The Profile

- 1. Glacis
- 2. Parapet
- 3. Rampart
- 4. Casemate
- 5. Ditch
- 6. Parapet
- 7. Rampart
- 8. Parapet